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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Premier Denies Surrender To Tokio

No Change In British Policy In Far East

BUT JAPAN'S NEEDS IN CHINA RECOGNISED

No Bribe To Buy Peace: Loan Deal Talks Explained

The interpretation put by the Japanese Prime Minister on the Anglo-Japanese Agreement as a preliminary for the resumption of the Tientsin talks, on the one hand, and the sensational report of a plan to "bribe Hitler to buy peace" by the offer of 500 million Sterling Loan to Germany, on the other, had created a tense atmosphere and some excitement was anticipated when the House of Commons met to hear Mr. Chamberlain's statement on Monday.

No Change Of Policy

The Premier read out the text of the agreement reached by Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita defining Anglo-Japanese relations 'vis-a-vis' Britain's policy towards China. He denied that the agreement constituted a 'de facto' recognition of Japanese sovereignty over Chinese territory under their control and declared that it did not connote any change of policy.

Anti-British Campaign

Tokio reports state that the resumed Anglo-Japanese Round Table Conference raised several points on which clarification of details were found necessary and had, therefore, to adjourn after five hours' discussion. In the meantime anti-British campaign has again started and British property was attacked.

Truth About "Loan" Talk

As regards the Hudson Wohltat talks on the alleged loan deal with Germany, the Premier said that no Minister other than the Minister concerned had any knowledge of these talks. He assured a questioner that the British Government did not contemplate any such deal.

LONDON, July 24.

Mr. Chamberlain gave in the House of Commons the text of the agreement reached in Tokyo between Mr. Arita and Sir Robert Craigie which was as follows:—

"His Majesty's Government fully recognise the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that as long as that state of affairs continues to exist, the Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove any such causes or acts as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy.

"His Majesty's Government have no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to the attainment of the abovementioned objects by the Japanese forces and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to British authorities and British nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

TOKIO TALKS.

Referring to the Tokio negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain said that at the outset the Japanese Government expressed the view that if progress was to be made in removal of misunderstangs and establishment of better relations, it was essential to recognise the background against which the situation in Tientsin should be viewed. In order to clear the way for these discussions, His Majesty's Government had accordingly agreed upon the formula which Mr. Chamberlain thereupon read.

Answering Lt. Commander Fletcher who asked for an assurance that nothing would be agreed upon in the negotiations calculated to impair the Chinese currency or Britain's right to grant credits to the Chinese Government, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Yes, Sir: The discussions will be confined to local issues at Tientsin."

NO RECOGNITION.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "No, Sir"; when Mr. Henderson asked if the concessions did not constitute a "de facto" recognition of the Japanese sovereignty over Chinese territory now under the control of Japanese forces.

Asking a further supplementary question Mr. E. Shinwell suggested that the Premier's statement meant that His Majesty's Government had now definitely taken the side of Japan—a suggestion which

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

LOAN DEAL TALK

None Except The Minister Concerned Knew It, Says Chamberlain

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. S. Hudson answered overseas trade questions as usual and was received with some ironical opposition cheers.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood asked Mr. Chamberlain if he had any statement to make regarding alleged proposals to Dr. Wholtat and the Prime Minister replied: "There is no proposal for a German loan."

Mr. Greenwood asked: "May I take it that the Cabinet has no knowledge whatever of the possibility of discussion of this kind nor has prompted them, and may I take it that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to begin discussions which might look like bribery to Herr Hitler in order to buy peace?"

NOT GOVT. INTENTION.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "Yes, I can give an affirmative answer to both questions. I knew nothing about these conversations, nor did any other Minister *other than the Minister concerned* and it is not the intention of the British Government to initiate any discussions of the kind."

Asked who was responsible for disclosing the conversations Mr. Chamberlain replied: "That is the question to which I should like very much to know an answer myself."

Mr. Shinwell asked if Mr. Chamberlain thought it desirable that a member of the Government, although not in the Cabinet, should engage in conversations without some preliminary guidance from the Government. Mr. Shinwell also asked for a categorical denial that no highly placed official had conversations with Dr. Wholtat

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "I do not see any particular harm done in this particular conversation. It was a personal conversation between Mr. Hudson and the German official. The mischief, if mischief there was, was in the disclosure of what took place to newspapers.

"As to the second part of the question, I suppose that this is a repetition of the usual attacks on Sir Horace Wilson. Sir Horace

(Continued on page 10, col. 6)

Holiday On Aug. 1

All Ministers To Be In City On Prohibition Inauguration Day

POONA, July 24.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay intend to declare August 1, when prohibition will come into force in Bombay City and its suburbs, as a local holiday for the City and the Suburban Districts.

All the Ministers of the Bombay Government will be in Bombay on August 1. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, is leaving for Bombay on Saturday and three other Ministers, Mr. A. B. Latthe, Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. L. M. Patil will be in Bombay on July 31.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, who is now on his way to Simla to attend the Transport Advisory Committee meeting on July 27 also expects to return to Bombay on August 1 after completing his work in Simla.—A. P.

SEE PAGE 8

SECOND TEST AT MANCHESTER
W. INDIES IN FAVOURABLE POSITION
SEE PAGE 10.

Troops Sent To Far East

Two Steamers Unloaded To Accommodate Them At Karachi

KARACHI, July 24.

According to a local English daily, two steamers loaded with merchandise and ready to sail were suddenly ordered to be unloaded and asked to place themselves at the disposal of the military authorities. The steamers are being accordingly unloaded.

Two units of troops, one from Hyderabad and the other from Karachi, will occupy the steamers to proceed to the Far East.—United Press

LONDON'S ABILITY TO MEET AIR RAIDS

Special Blackout Trial

LONDON, July 24.

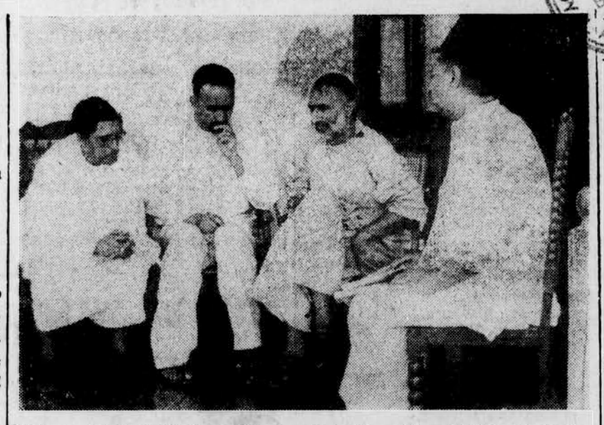
The Port of London Authority Officials are studying aircraft reports on visibility of the Tilbury Dock area under black out conditions tested there at midnight to examine the ability of the port of London to carry on in wartime. Special lighting devices, evolved to allow dockyard work to continue unhampered, had their first large-scale trial when hundreds of lamps were screened on the dockside in such a way that though they are expected to be invisible from above they allowed work to proceed normally in thirteen berths used for the test.

During the blackout, six ships loaded or unloaded while transit cargo went on in dock sheds along internal roads and railways. Special navigation lights were also used. The blackout was watched by Government experts.—Reuter.

INDIAN FLYERS REACH LONDON

LONDON, July 24.

The Air Services of India's Dragonfly VTAKC arrived at Heston this afternoon. The flight from India was without incident.—Reuter.



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan planning Gandhiji's visit to Kashmere with Kashmere leaders.

Anglo-Japanese Conference

Clarification Of Details Found Necessary On Many Points

TOKYO, July 24.

Two meetings of the Anglo-Japanese Round Table Conference were held to-day each lasting two and a half hours.

A communique states that the meeting was devoted to a general discussion of matters relating to the maintenance of security, and public order in Tientsin. A number of points emerged in respect of which clarification of details was found necessary.

These will be discussed by a Committee of four at 09/00 tomorrow. The next full meeting will follow the Committee's report. —Reuter

BRITISH PROPERTY ATTACKED

TIENTSIN, July 24.

Serious anti-British demonstrations were staged last night at Tangku, at the mouth of the Hai River, which has been largely developed by British shipping and mining interests. Six hundred rioters attacked the premises of three foreign firms, smashing windows, cutting telephone wires.

Anti-British demonstrations were also reported in the Japanese occupied area of Tientsin, where British property is said to have been attacked.

The British escort vessel "Sandwich" arrived at Tangku in the morning and anchored in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's wharf.

British military authorities and Consular officials have protested to the Japanese against the incidents.—Reuter.

NAVY CHIEF ON NEED FOR VIGILANCE

TOKIO, July 24.

The combined Japanese fleet together with another newly organised fleet will shortly begin special war time training, announced the Navy Minister, Admiral Yonai.

Referring to the talks between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita, Admiral Yonai issued a warning to the nation against assuming that the British policy in the Far East "had changed entirely as a result of the talks," declaring that it was necessary to watch the British attitude towards individual questions, including currency.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SEARCH BRITISH STEAMER

TIENTSIN, July 24.

British steamer "Siangwo" belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was stopped and searched for two hours by Japanese down river from Tientsin Concession.

Two bars of gold and several bars of silver were confiscated. Three Chinese members of the crew were arrested and handcuffed and taken away.—Reuter.

CHINESE ARMY WITHDRAWS

Fighting In Shanghai Dies Down Before Sunrise

SHANGHAI, July 24.

The fighting between the Japanese and Chinese in the western suburbs died down shortly before sunrise, when the Chinese, who are said to belong to the Chinese Fourth Route ex-Communist Army, withdrew.—Reuter.

An earlier cable states:—

SHANGHAI: July 24.

What is described as the biggest engagement in Shanghai since the Japanese captured the city in 1937, is reported by foreign residents of the Western suburbs.

According to a Chinese report, about 3,000 Regular Troops had filtered into Shanghai area.

The Japanese are said to be sending up star shells and using hand grenades, rifles, machine-guns and trench-mortars.

The fighting which started at 8 a.m. on Sunday, was still continuing at the early hours of this morning.—Reuter.

Boycott Dacca Convocation

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Prof. Atul Sen, Congress Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in the course of a press statement suggests that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has been invited to deliver the convocation address of the Dacca University on July 29, should decline to do so and that all students and invitees from the public should refrain from attending the function in view of the Political Prisoners' hunger-strike.

Without meaning any disregard or disrespect to the person of His Excellency the Governor who will preside over the function, Prof. Sen says:

"I would suggest that no Indian who has the least concern for the life of the political prisoners of Bengal and who honestly holds the Government responsible for this great national calamity should attend the function. It is a fit occasion which every citizen has a right to avail of to record his protest against the policy adopted by the Government towards the political prisoners."—United Press.

See Page 7

STOP PRESS

KING ZOG'S PROPERTY.

TIRANA, July 24.

A decree has been issued confiscating all the property of King Zog and his principal supporters. —Reuter.

CZECH OFFICIALS OUTLAWED.

PRAGUE, July 24.

Former Czech officials living abroad will be virtually outlawed and their property will be confiscated under a law prepared by the Government.—Reuter.

Bengal Methods To Deal With I.R.A Men

DRASTIC POWERS TO LONDON POLICE

LONDON, July 24.

The House of Commons adopted the second reading of the Prevention of Violence Bill by 218 votes to 17.-

Details of the I.R.A. terrorist activities were given by Sir Samuel Hoare when introducing the second reading of the Prevention of Violence Bill in the House of Commons. Sir Samuel Hoare revealed that the police had seized 1,500 sticks of gelignite, 1,000 detonators, two tons of potasium chlorate and oxide of iron, seven gallons of sulphuric acid, four hundredweight of aluminium powder—enough to cause millions of pounds worth of damage and what was even more important, loss of at least a thousand men and women.

MISTAKEN NOTION.

The fact that more lives were not lost was due to providence and the courageous action of the police, Sir Samuel Hoare said. Time after time, the police had been baulked by the absence of power to search and control suspects whom they were convinced were terrorist leaders. He added that he had reliable information that the I.R.A. campaign was being closely watched and actively stimulated by foreign organisations.

Sir Samuel Hoare declared that nothing was less likely than that these outrages would bring about a reconciliation without which an United Ireland was impossible. Since January, there had been 127 outrages of which 57 were in London and 70 in the provinces. Experience showed that terrorism would be intensified. And if in August or in September, they were faced with a war or an emergency of danger, serious sabotage would be immeasurably increased.

PLAN TO BLOW UP PARLIAMENT.

Sir Samuel Hoare mentioned the preparation of a plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament and quoted from a notorious plan which aimed at organised terrorism from General Headquarters, particularly against public services. He hoped that the Bill was only necessary as a temporary measure and hence its currency was limited to two years. A search warrant could only be obtained under the Bill if there was evidence to convince the Magistrate that a suspect had explosives or firearms in his possession.

The Emergency Powers given to the Superintendent of Police to make a search without a search warrant were based upon actual police experience of the astuteness of terrorists in rapidly changing their residences. Drastic action was necessary and the Bill must be passed quickly, but the Government were prepared to consider impartially any proposal to improve it, provided the final form gave the Executive and the police effective powers to deal in grave emergency with cases of suspicion to which legal proceedings were not applicable.

REPUGNANT ACTION.

Mr. Greenwood for the Opposition regretted the events which called for new Executive powers. He sympathised with a kind of United Ireland, but a minority had chosen methods which would defeat their object—such action was completely indefensible and repugnant to British public opinion. He thought that there was serious danger of sabotage in factories manufacturing means of defence and asked whether there was not a probability that this technique might not be used in war time

THEY WOULD BE WATCHFUL.

Adverting to Sir Samuel Hoare's guarded reference to foreign powers, Mr. Greenwood said that if this was to be a veiled and indirect aggression, the situation became even more serious. Labour members would not oppose the second reading of the Bill though in some respects, they were not satisfied with it. Some of its proposals were somewhat alarming. They had experience of the operation of the Official Secrets Act passed for one purpose and later shamefully used for other purposes. He thought it wrong to give powers of detention without a charge being made in an unspecified period. He realised the need for further Executive powers but they would watch and see that the Executive did not get authority for itself which should not be exercised and that injustice should not be done to innocent subjects, because of interference with liberty of the subject.

Sir Hugh O'Neil declared that the Eire Government had recently enacted more drastic legislation than this Bill.

Liberal Mr. Dingle Foot thought that nobody would quarrel with the aim of the Bill, but even the gravity of the circumstances could not altogether justify some of the provisions. He complained that it removed safeguards for innocent persons. "Let us have an opportunity for an accused man to know what charges he has to meet and make his defence and expulsion orders should come under periodical review."—Reuter.

EASY TO INTERN, BUT .....

LONDON, July 24.

In the course of moving the second reading of the Prevention of Violence Bill Sir Samuel Hoare referred to a suggestion of internment of suspects. He said: "As things are, I am opposed to that method. I think that it looks too much like the system of concentration camps. I say with some experience, because when I was the Secretary of State for India, I had a great deal to do with the problem of internment, that one of the difficulties is that, although it may be comparatively easy to intern your man, it is much more difficult to know when and how to release him."—Reuter.

EXTRADITION ORDERS FROM JAMNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 24.

Information received here from Jamnagar shows that Mr. Bhaishanker Joshi with other workers connected with the Rural Development Committee at Rajkot and the Praja Mandal of Jamnagar have been given extradition orders and are prohibited from doing any activity in Jamnagar State limits.

Mr. Chhotalal Shah, Honorary Secretary of Rural Committee at Rajkot when approached for an interview refused to comment on the situation at the present stage as he was enquiring in matter. He refused to be drawn into any further discussion.

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Wanted—A qualified and experienced Officer for the Survey and Settlement work in the State. Must know Gujarati very well. Pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before 15th August, 1939. (Sd.) J. N. Bhandari, Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (683)

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Wanted an experienced graduate, proficient in English for High School in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. B. T. preferable. Apply with copies of testimonials, care of Box No. 674, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for recruitment of Physicians and Surgeons on the Honorary staff in the Bhabha Hospital, Kurla, which should be addressed to the President, Kurla Municipality, Kurla, stating age, qualifications and previous experience. (675)

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

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NOTIFICATION

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

Wagon shortage occurs during the busy traffic season commencing from December each year. The Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby request all Coal Consumers to lay in coal stocks from now up to the end of November in order that their concerns may not be inconvenienced for want of coal during the next busy traffic season because of wagon shortage. The Committee hope that all Coal Consumers will co-operate with the Committee and the carrying Railways in this measure to improve the wagon position during the next busy season.

A. ORR.
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.

Calcutta, Dated the 7th July 1939.

(586)

FIRST CLASS CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

From 1st August, 1939, the existing 1st Class Cheap Return Tickets will be issued at the revised fares shown below:—

BETWEEN

BOMBAY V.T., BYCULLA, DADAR

and

Amalner	at Rs.	58/-
Amraoti	at ,,	80/13
Dhulia	at ,,	46/2
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Tickets will be issued in both directions.

No break of journey is permitted.

G. I. P.

(664)

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

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SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from reliable persons or limited Companies only for conducting a "Bus-Service" in Poona City for a period of ten years.

2. Conditions covering the tender, as well as route-plan, specifications and general terms of contract can be had from the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 5 per each set from the 29th of July 1939 to the 7th of August 1939 during office hours.

3. Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than 8th of August, 1939, upto 5 P.M.

4. The tender must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand only) in cash or Government Securities endorsed in the name of the undersigned without which no tender will be accepted.

5. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning reasons therefor. The acceptance of the tender will be subject to the approval of the General Board.

S. B. TAMBOLKAR,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
Vishrambag Wada, Poona 2.
Dated: 22nd July, 1939.

680.

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Public Notices

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

THE ELECTION of the Office-bearers of the Bank for the year 1939-40 will take place as per Election Rules approved of by the Special General Meeting of the Bank, held on the 30th April, 1939.

Nominations shall be received on the prescribed forms on or before the 1st August, 1939, during Office hours.

Forms will be issued up to 30th July, 1939.

H. S. TIPNIS.
Honorary Secretary.

Dadar, 24-7-39.

(682)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Spirituous and Non-Spirituous drugs for the use of dispensaries under the control of the Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1939-40 so as to reach the undersigned on or before 11th August, 1939, at 4 p.m.

Each tender should be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which no tender will be considered.

Copies of the specifications can be had from the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality or the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 for spirituous and Rs. 5 for non-spirituous drugs.

The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening the tenders.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject the tenders.

Preference will be given to the drugs manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Health Department,
Ahmedabad, 18-7-39.

(681)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA.
Suit No. 15385 of 1938.

1 S. A. LATIFF, 7, Murlidhar Sen Lane, Calcutta, ... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 SHAIK ALI AHAMED, C/o. S. R. B. & Sons, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 2. SHAIK GOLAM AHAMED, C/o, S. R. B. & Sons, Apollo Bunder, Bombay ... Defendants.

Amount of claim—£115-5-6d. equivalent to Rs. 1,539/10/9 pies, being the balance due by the defendants to the plaintiff on a pronote executed by the 1st defendant in London for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant No. 1 on 1st June, 25th May and 22nd July, 37 promising to repay the amount in England, in India or elsewhere, including the sum which the 1st defendant agreed to pay in London on 10th December, 1937 to be paid to the plaintiff in England, in India or elsewhere, the 2nd defendant being liable as guarantor.

Last date for entering appearance—11th August, 1939.

By Order,
J. R. SEN GUPTA,
Senior Superintendent.

Calcutta,
The 22nd July, 1939.

684.

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Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

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LOVERS CAUSE UPHELD!

in

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JAMSEDJI, JILLOO, PRAMILA, W. KHAN, RAM & ANANT MARATHE

It's as Great as "Mother India"!

Great "War Blackmail" Is Finished

But Paris Expects Big Offensive After Mid-August

In the "Sunday Dispatch" of July 16, Madame Tabouis, the most-discussed political writer of the day says.

The great "War Black-mail" offensive which the Axis had prepared for June and July—hoping thereby to compel the Democracies to capitulate over Danzig—is finished, France and Britain having got the better of the Berlin-Rome Axis.

French Ministers, however, are expecting a second big offensive of the same kind but much stronger—on or after August 15, when the crisis in the Far East will (the Germans and Italians believe) oblige France and Britain to give in or disperse their strength by sending some of their forces to Shanghai.

In Paris the greatest possible importance is attached to the arrest of French journalists on a charge of having received from Herr Abetz cheques for German propaganda in France.

It is thought that the affair will assume great proportions, and its discovery is regarded as extremely fortunate, and as certain to upset the plans of those French supporters of Munich, who thought that the capitulation of September last would be repeated over Danzig.

PLOT TO STOP FRENCH ACTION

The "game", was to be as follows:—

In view of the impossibility of concluding a complete tripartite pact with the Soviets, and the American attitude regarding the Neutrality Law, it was proposed to start a very strong current of defeatism in the French Press, so that France would not mobilise if Germany attempted to seize Danzig, but would seek a settlement with Berlin and Rome regarding that affair.

Open German propaganda will now be very difficult in France for six weeks or two months. The most pro-German of French newspaper directors will be obliged to make a show of exaggerated patriotism.

Therefore, at a moment when Hitler was relying most on his propaganda in France he will have to do without it.

"The Germanisation of Europe is being carried out peacefully", a high French Ministerial personage declared recently with an anxious air.

THE PLAN TO GET DANZIG

Meanwhile, Hitler was receiving Herr Forster (the Danzig Nazi leader) at Berchtesgaden, and telling him that after launching the Danzig affair he would expect his propaganda gradually to do its work of dissolution.

His next wave of "war blackmail," starting about the middle of August, and accompanied by complete mobilisation (3 1/2 million men of the land forces, 47 ultra-rapid air squadrons, 159 chaser squadrons, 123 bomber squadrons, 122 submarines), would bring about towards the end of September, the capitulation of the Democracies without running the risk of a general war.

Hitler gave Herr Forster instructions regarding Danzig to be followed until August 10.

The Senate of the Free City is to issue orders diminishing almost imperceptibly the sovereign rights accorded to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles, over the customs, port administration and railways of Danzig.

This must be done in such a way that Warsaw can never have a pretext to turn indignantly to France and Britain saying: "Poland considers that the moment has come to go to war."

Hitler considers that towards the end of August—Germany being already virtual master there—the Democratic and associated Powers will not try to prevent by force the annexation of Danzig by Germany, and such annexation will mean only the recognition of an existing state of affairs.

GOEBBELS IS PESSIMISTIC

The "National Zeitung" of July 10 reports that at a banquet of high German officers the guests, numbering 56, were asked by the presiding general to vote on the question, "Can Danzig be annexed without risk of a general war?" Fifty-one answered "Yes", and the other five 'No.' But Geobbels remains very pessimistic.

He considers that the question must be regarded with reference to the policy of the Government of Warsaw, which says: "After all it is we who have our hand on the trigger. What Paris and London think of doing is of little importance to us. The Polish Army will transform East Prussia into a shambles if we consider that Polish interests in Danzig have been betrayed."

Last Wednesday Goebbels stated at one of his conferences with the section leaders of the National Socialist Party that Poland would not give in.

According to him, a very thorough inquiry, which he ordered regarding the effect in Poland of the American film "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," which was recently released in that country, showed that the population is 100 per cent. opposed to any capitulation.

If Colonel Beck wished to negotiate over Danzig he would be assassinated, and any Polish Government which yielded would be swept away.

However, Goebbels considers that Germany would be strong enough to attempt to start a revolution in Poland with the help of the men it still has in its pay there, but he considers also that such a revolution would be as serious for Germany as any other upheaval, for it would be anti-German and anti-Fascist, and would certainly bring Germany into conflict with Russia, and its 174 million citizens.

Some of the Nazi generals who were present—including Keitel and Brauchitsch—then declared that in any case it would be necessary to act quickly—before the end of the autumn—to obtain a settlement of the Danzig question, for subsequently the Axis would no longer have any military superiority over the Democracies, whose rearmament is causing increasing anxiety in Berlin and Rome.

The most important part of the military plan of Germany and Italy, and which is also the most secret, is, according to foreign observers in Berlin, a project of action in the Western Alps and in Switzerland.

It is known in Paris that behind the German-Italian agreement regarding the Upper Adige are arrangements for the junction of the two armies, as well as the plans for a combined operation against Switzerland.

It is evident that Hitler, having secured Trieste as a free port, has made a concession to Italian self-esteem by ordering into Germany members of the German minority living in the Upper Adige, while simply annexing another part of the Upper Adige (adjoining the Brenner Pass), in which from 60,000 to 80,000 Germans are established, and who are thus incorporated in Germany without having to leave their land.

SECRET ORDER TO RAILWAYS

Foreign observers in Berlin know that on July 3 Hitler gave a secret order to the German and Italian railway administrations to place at the disposal of the military authorities a certain number of the engineers of the frontier section of the Austro-Italian railway system.

The military authorities were moreover informed of the number of expert officers required for the formation—in accordance with the recent German-Italian Staff agreements—of joint commissions to make arrangements for transport of troops and the co-operation of Italian and German forces in the frontier zone.

These commissions are to get to work on July 25, in Vienna, so that daily reports will be available from August 10 for the General Staff of the two Powers.

Foreign observers in Berlin consider that what is being prepared is not mere military transport co-operation between the Axis partners, but a great plan of campaign in the Western Alps from the Plain of the Po to Switzerland.

These observers add that the Italians have little by little convinced the Germans of the possibility of military operations in a certain part of Switzerland.

The Germano-Italian military commission—which was formed at the request of Marshal Balbo—is working without ceasing on a project against the Ticino canton.

THAT MIGHT END DEADLOCK

Nothwithstanding the fact that only slight hopes are still held in Paris regarding the negotiations with Russia, Hitler is still convinced that the Soviets will give the Democracies a certain amount of help.

As regards the possibility of sending a French general to Moscow, Hitler has impressed on his collaborators that this would be the beginning of a real understanding with Russia.

The negotiations would no longer be in diplomatic hands, but in military ones.

Indians Pledge Themselves To Passive Resistance

"ONLY SURE WEAPON LEFT TO COMBAT" ASIATICS ACT

To prove that "the Transvaal Indian community is prepared to suffer to the uttermost rather than carry the badge of inferiority," a meeting of Indians, held at the Indian Sports Ground, Johannesburg, yesterday afternoon to protest against the Asiatics (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act unanimously pledged itself to resort to passive resistance, the campaign to be launched in the Transvaal on August 1.

The meeting passed a further resolution declaring that the continuance of the Agency of the Government of India in South Africa, after the passing of the Act, was derogatory to the honour and prestige of the Indian Nation and requesting the Government of India to withdraw the Agency.

The meeting expressed its lack of confidence in the officials at present carrying on in the name of the Transvaal Indian Congress and called for their immediate resignation. A vote of full confidence was passed in Dr. Yusuf Mohamed Dadoo and his colleagues of the National Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and the meeting pledged itself to support their principles, policy and programme.

The principal speaker, Mr. E. I. Aswat, president of the Passive Resistance Council and the Nationalist Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress, said:

"We have assembled here to take a step which is to retain, at the cost of considerable suffering on our part, the last vestige of honour and self-respect that we possess in the Transvaal.

SCRAPS OF PAPER.

"The Union Government, by passing the Asiatics (Land and Trading) Act, which is now the Law of the country, has treated the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914 and the Capetown Agreement of 1927 as mere scraps of paper.

"The hopes of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian statesmen who came to South Africa to conclude the Capetown Agreement have been dashed to pieces, for the Asiatics (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act is a violation of the pledges given to Mahatma Gandhi and the Agreement.

"We are definitely not going to submit to this law. We belong to an Indian Nation whose honour and prestige we are in honour bound to uphold. To the generation to come we have an answer to make. Are we to make an ignoble retreat in the face of an Act which at once stamps us as an inferior race?

"We have come here to declare that the only safe and sure weapon left to us to combat the Act is passive resistance. By resorting to passive resistance, we are only following the foot-steps of Mahatma Gandhi. We shall not depart one iota from the principles laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. We are prepared to suffer to the fullest extent in order, that we shall leave behind us a heritage that our children will not be ashamed to own."

INSULT TO INDIA.

Referring to the Agency of the Government of India in the Union, Mr. Aswat said the Agent-General represented the Indian Government and had in his keeping the honour of India.

The Act was an insult to the Government and people of India and it was not in keeping with the honour of India for the Agent-General to remain in South Africa. Nothing could be more honourable to the Indian Nation than for the Government of India to withdraw its Agency from South Africa. They made an earnest appeal to the people of India to press for such withdrawal.

Among the speakers, several of whom were women, were Messrs. Manilal Gandhi, P. R. Pather, secretary of the Colonial-born and Settlers' Association; Adv. A. Christopher, president of the Colonial-born and Settlers' Association; P. B. Singh, P. S. Joshi, secretary of the Nationalist Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress; Mrs. A. Christopher, Mrs. Manilal Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Mahatma Gandhi and Miss P. Pillay, secretary of the Indian Women's Association. The meeting lasted more than three hours.—"Johannesburg R. D. Mail."

MOVE TO BRING TURKEY INTO GERMAN ZONE?

Revelations From Secret Document Of Goebbels

ISTANBUL, (By Air Mail).

Sensational disclosures of an alleged secret document purporting to have been stolen from the private files of Dr. Goebbels, the German Propaganda Minister and alleged to contain details of measures proposed to be taken by German to bring Turkey into the German Zone are revealed by the leading morning local daily, "Tann."

The document, of which the paper claims exclusive possession, is stated to be prepared by experts of the German Propaganda Ministry and is said to deal with measures to be applied in Turkey and the Arabic countries to bring them into the German zone of influence.

It states that Germany's natural area of influence is South-Eastern Europe, Asia Minor and Egypt and that this zone is vital to her. The Balkan countries, it is stated, are the pass to Turkey, and Asia Minor would serve as the bridge to Egypt.—United Press.

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Around The Courts

Bombay, Monday.

On the night of July 21, Chimna Khorsey closed his shop, as usual, at Tardeo Road at about 10 p.m.

At 3-45 a.m. it was alleged, the watchman noticed some strangers inside the shop breaking open the safe. He raised a cry. A watchman and some police men came running to the spot, and arrested two persons.

They were produced to-day, before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, charged with theft. They were ordered to be remanded into police custody till August 7.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH VERDICT ON MINOR GIRL

A verdict that death was caused by laceration of the brain due to her having been knocked down by an up train going from Mahim to Matunga, was returned by the Coroner at the inquest held to-day on six-year-old girl, Ramila Parmanand.

Babar Merabshah (25) who, sustained severe injuries in a motor accident at Forsbery Road, died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Saturday last.

A verdict of accidental death due to his having rashly jumped down from a motor lorry in motion was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held to-day.

Missing Car Found In Creek

The story of how a car which was "missed" near the Krishna Cinema on the 18th instant was found lying in a topsy-turvy condition in 12-foot deep creek below a precipice near mile stone No. 20.1 Ghodbunder Road in the limit of Chene village, was narrated before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, the Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Court to-day.

One Mansukhalal Manilal, resident of Chintamani building 1st Bhoiwada, with his driver and friends went to see a show to the Krishna cinema. The car was alleged to have been parked in front of the Krishna Cinema and all the occupants went into the theatre to see the show. At 12-45 a.m. when the show was over, the party came outside and found to their surprise that the car was missing.

On a complaint made to the Police it was at last found yesterday by the Thana Police, lying upside down in a creek.

As the car was found in a damaged condition, the owner asked for permission to hand it over to the Insurance Company.

Lorry Races On Footpath

Ganpat Narayan (30) was driving his motor lorry No. T 9565 along Suparibag Road, at about 10-30 a.m. yesterday from North to South. When it approached the Lalbaug Tram Station the lorry suddenly mounted the central foot path and covered about 50 feet and could stop only when the axle of the front wheel was wrenched off. The cleaner was thrown off and both of his knees and left ankle were seriously injured.

The lorry was lying on the tram track and was dragged to the side of the road. Several mechanical defects were found when it was examined by the Bus Inspector. The lorry was said to have been overloaded and fortunately no pedestrian was injured.

The driver was arrested and was ordered to be remanded to Police custody till the 7th August by Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate of Dadar Court to-day.

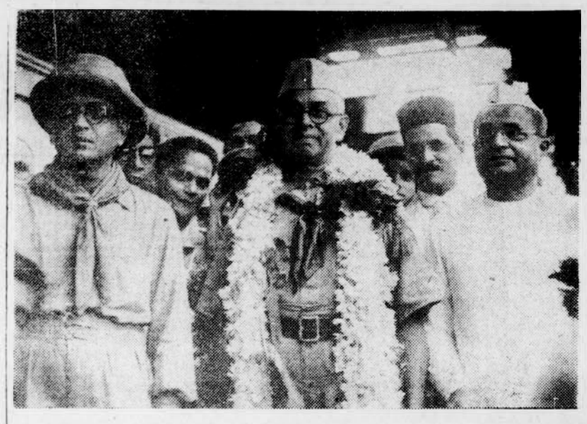
Woman Stabbed?

On the 26th October, 1937 one Bhagoobai, wife of Pandoon, was, it is alleged, stabbed in the waist by Dattaram Nimar over some domestic quarrel and after the incident, the suspect was at large.

Yesterday he was, however traced and was arrested. He was remanded to police custody till the 31st instant at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Attempted Suicide Under Running Train

The story of how Mahadeo V. Deorukhker attempted to commit suicide when the 296 up electric local train was running was narrated at the Girgaum Court today. The Charni Road Stationmaster being informed of the fact, the suspect was ordered to be arrested. He is offered bail till the 27th instant.



Pandit Shree Ram Bajpai, Chief Commissioner of National Scouts who arrived in Bombay, was received by Mr. M. C. Chagla and the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa.

Origin Of Hindustan Scouts

Shri Ram Bajpai On Value Of National Movement In Child's Development

At the request of the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council and Assistant Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay, Pandit Shree Ram Bajpai, the veteran scout of India and National Organising Commissioner of the National Headquarters of the Hindustan Scout Association of India met at tea the journalists of Bombay on Monday afternoon in the office of the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, at the Legislative Council Hall, Apollo Bunder, Bombay

ORIGIN OF H. S. A

At the outset Mr. Pakvasa made a short speech explaining the purpose of the meeting which he said was convened to acquaint the journalists with the various activities of the Hindustan Scouts Association which was a purely nationalist organisation which had segregated itself from the Baden-Powell Scout Movement, as that great founder of scouting had insulted the people of India by saying that they had no character.

Mr. Pakvasa also gave the audience a brief history of his Association and gave them an idea of the progress it had made in spite of its recent origin.

Mr. Bajpai then addressed the audience and gave a historical account of the Scout Movement in India and pointed out how the scouts who valued self-respect took Lord Baden-Powell's insulting remarks, stating that Indians lacked character. Those foolish remarks had wounded their feelings, ultimately resulting in their starting a separate organisation known as the Hindustan Scout Association which was an emblem of national honour.

APPEAL FOR GOODWILL.

He appealed to journalists for their goodwill and sympathetic co-operation in furthering the aims of the new movement.

After the speaker had concluded views were exchanged by those present and several questions were asked which Mr. Bajpai promptly answered.

Asked as to what appeal scouting had for the child and whether a semi-military youth movement of the type existing in Fascist countries would not be advisable. Mr. Bajpai elucidating the lure of uniforms and its effect on child psychology said that it supplemented the education of the youngster and helped in building the character of the scouts.

A youth organisation on semi-military lines he said would also be most conducive to national progress provided such a movement was started under the aegis of the Government.

The guests parted after light refreshments were served.

Dr. Mhasker and Rao Bahadur Bole, president and Vice-president of the North Bombay District Association and the members of the Executive Committee.

The Bombay Central Station was the scene of great animation long before noon. The B. B. & C. I. Ry. very kindly gave their full co-operation by putting the entire platform at the disposal of the two-thousands Scouts and Scouters who were to welcome the National Chief. The entire Platform was packed with 950 scouts from the South Bombay Association, 450 Scouts from the North Bombay Association and 170 Scouts from the West Suburban Association. Only 200 Scouts from the Municipality could turn up at the Station from the 3000 members belonging to the Schools Committee. Two Scout bands gave one hour's programme at the Station. Only Rovers and Boy and Girl Scouts were admitted to the Station reception.

Yells of Hindustan Scout Zindabad rang on the station platform just as the train steamed in with the distinguished guest. As Bajpaijee alighted, he was garlanded on behalf of the Provincial Headquarters, all the District Associations and about 100 Troops. He was welcomed at the Station by the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, Assistant Provincial Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, Mr. Mohd. Ali C. Chagla, District Commissioner South Bombay, Mrs. Malandkar Municipal Girl Scout Organiser and Mr. M. V. Donde, Municipal Scout Commissioner. Besides all the Assistant Commissioners were present with members of the Executive Committee South Bombay Association.

The National Commissioner immediately inspected the Guard of Honour of 120 Scoutmasters headed by Mr. B. T. Char, Provincial Organising Commissioner.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour the National Chief took nearly one hour to go through the lines of Troops that filled in the entire huge Platform of the Station.

Among deafening cheers and shouts of 'Harsh Harsh Jai' the National Commissioner left the Station with Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, his Scout host in Bombay.

HINDUSTAN SCOUTS IN BIHAR

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Government of Bihar:—

In 1923 the Provincial Government decided to do all that was possible to foster the development of the Boy Scout and similar movements. Since then they have recognised the Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements of Lord Baden-Powell and encouraged their activities in the educational institutions of the province.

A similar organisation, purely on national lines, has since been started under the name and style of "Hindustan Scout Association, Bihar", with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the Provincial Chief Scout. In accordance with the decision reached in 1923, the Provincial Government are pleased to recognise this organisation also. The educational institutions within the province should support this movement and may incur necessary expenditure in organising scout associations among their pupils.

RECEPTION TO NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

Scenes Of Enthusiasm At Central Station

Pt. Shree Ram Bajpai, National Organising Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, arrived in Bombay for his official inspection tour. Bajpaijee came after strenuous week in Gujrat visiting Ahmedabad, Baroda, Godhra, Dohad, Broach, and Surat. His Gujarath tour ended at Bordi where he visited Scoutmasters' Training Camp. He entrained for Bombay in the morning of Sunday and he was seen off at the station by the Assistant Organising Commissioner, the Chairman of the District Local Board and others.

When the train reached Andheri he was given a welcome by the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the West Suburban Association and was given Guard of Honour by some Suburban Scouts. At Dadar he was garlanded and received by

DEFAMATION IN ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Accused Claims Privilege In Appeal

The Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court admitted the application of one Vensimal Basarmal against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 125, in default two months' simple imprisonment, passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

The charge was in respect of certain statements made by the petitioner in his statements to Mr. M. Shaik, an Advocate, to whose arbitration was referred a dispute between the petitioner and the complainant, Narhari Balkrishna Parulekar, concerning partnership accounts

The complainant and the petitioner were partners in an advertising business. But the partnership was dissolved in May 1936, and the complainant began to work under the petitioner as his servant. Within a short time, disputes arose regarding partnership accounts, and the parties consented to refer the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Shaik.

Both the parties submitted to the arbitrator written statements of their respective cases.

STATEMENTS TO ARBITRATOR

Thereafter the complainant took proceedings for defamation against the petitioner, alleging that the latter had made several false allegations in his statement to the arbitrator, which were calculated to injure his reputation.

By these statements the petitioner sought to show that the complainant was an utterly helpless individual in search of a job, that when he was engaged in a glass factory in Madras, he was disobedient and incited the workmen to rise against their employer, and that when he was in Bombay in a glass factory, he quarrelled with the owner and was therefore driven out.

The Magistrate, in convicting the petitioner, held that he was not justified in making such statements which were not relevant to the matter under arbitration, namely, partnership accounts, and that the petitioner's object was to lower the complainant in the eyes of the arbitrator.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL

In support of the petitioner's petition to the High Court it was submitted that the staements were made in good faith and were therefore privileged under clause 9 of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. It was further submitted that he was even entitled to make statements touching the character of the complainant in order to give an idea of his case to the arbitrator.

Their lordships granted a rule.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh appeared for the petitioner.

H. C. SHARMA HANDS OVER CHARGE

Mr. H. C. Sharma, Superintendent of Printing and Stationery and ex-Officio Superintendent of the Central Book Depot to the Government of Indore handed over charge of his offices recently.

Mr. Sharma is an old member of the Printing and Allied Trades Association London and also of the British Federation of Master Printers.

NEW CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

I. N. Mehta Succeeds Khandalawala

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, has been appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay from August 1, in place of Mr. D. N. D Khandalawala, retiring.

Mr. Mehta's appointment has been well received in legal circles.

Born in 1886, Mr. Mehta had a distinguished university career having graduated from the Deccan College. He was called to the Bar in 1911 and commenced practise in the Bombay High Court from 1912.

He was first appointed as an acting Presidency Magistrate in

Mr. I. N. Mehta, who has been appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

1921 and was appointed as the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Dadar, 1925 and had an unbroken spell of service since then. For many years he presided in Dadar and Girgaum Courts.

In addition to his duties as a magistrate Mr. Mehta has been connected with the Children's Aid Society, the Released Prisoners' Aid Society and the Social Service League. He is also the President of the Board of Trustees of Mahalaxmi Temple and Trustee of the Babbaya Vanita Orphanage.

As a Magistrate, Mr. Mehta is well-known for his impartiality, sound knowledge of law and independence.

Mr. Mehta will be the First Chief Presidency Magistrate under the "Greater Bombay Scheme".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24.7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs., +048 degrees.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m., 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs., 84.6 degrees 0.4 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs., 80.4 degrees 4.3 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m., 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m., W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m., 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs., 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust wind during 24 hrs., 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours, nil.

Total rainfall during the month, 31.97 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 36.65 inches.

Weather remarks, Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED, 24-7-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All-India Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Differ. since to Normal
Agra	87	77	0.1	12.6	+3.0
Amraoti	81	74	—	7.9	—5.6
Akola	87	77	—	10.8	—2.2
Ahmedabad	89	78	T	6.0	—7.6
Ajmer	94	78	—	2.4	—5.1
Ahmednagar	80	71	—	6.7	—1.1
Ambala	93	70	2.0	10.3	+1.2
Allahabad	87	79	0.8	12.0	—1.8
Benares	88	77	0.8	14.1	+0.3
Bareilly	93	78	0.1	14.2	—1.2
BOMBAY	85	80	—	36.6	—2.5
Bangalore	79	66	—	5.7	—0.3
Bhopal	73	70	1.7	32.5	—
Baroda	87	77	T	9.2	—
Belgaum	77	68	0.1	34.7	+13.9
Bahawalpore	105	82	—	1.3	—0.7
Bijapur	83	71	—	7.0	+2.0
Bellary	90	76	—	2.1	—1.2
Bhavnagar	90	80	—	8.5	—0.4
Chittagong	83	76	0.5	34.3	—3.1
Calcutta	86	80	0.1	20.7	—0.9
Cuttack	90	77	—	18.2	—1.2
Cawnpore	91	80	0.2	10.7	—1.1
Calicut	83	72	2.9	65.9	+8.2
Colombo	85	77	0.1	13.1	+0.9
Cheerapunji	73	65	2.5	209.4	+31.5
Cocanada	90	78	—	8.5	—1.1
Cochin	82	74	1.0	61.2	+14.5
Dehra Dun	87	74	0.1	39.7	+1.8
Delhi	89	79	0.1	6.7	—2.5
Dehra I. Khan	107	86	—	0.3	—1.9
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	93	79	—	1.9	—7.1
Dalhousie	—	—	1.8	26.5	+4.2
Fort Sandeman	102	80	—	2.9	+0.7
Gorakhpur	88	80	T	20.7	+3.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	74	—	6.9	—2.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	98	79	—	—	—2.6
Indore	80	72	T	12.9	—0.6
Jhansi	85	74	0.5	14.7	+1.5
Jubbulpore	74	70	3.1	27.3	+6.3
Jacobabad	103	81	—	—	—0.9
Jaipur	93	80	—	4.8	—3.7
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	85	78	—	—	—2.9
Kodaikanal	61	52	T	4.3	—3.7
Khandwa	82	75	—	10.2	—2.1
Lucknow	89	80	0.7	9.7	—3.7
Ludhiana	97	80	—	4.9	—4.0
Lahore	102	87	—	4.7	—1.1
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	101	84	—	2.6	+0.7
Mysore	80	66	0.1	2.6	—2.4
Madras	97	81	0.1	2.3	—2.6
Marmagoa	83	77	0.1	50.2	—
Malegaon	84	75	—	9.6	+1.5
Mussoorie	67	60	0.8	24.9	+0.6
Mahableshwar	65	61	1.4	120.6	—1.1
Murree	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Abu	75	64	—	3.8	—17.1
Masulipatam	94	78	—	7.9	—1.7
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	80	73	1.3	73.4	+5.6
Meerut	—	—	T	10.9	+0.4
Mercara	67	62	1.1	48.7	—9.6
Nagpur	79	74	T	19.0	—0.9
Ootacamund	57	53	0.1	13.0	—0.4
Patna	89	78	0.2	17.8	+0.7
Peshawar	101	87	—	0.6	—0.6
Poona	80	72	—	9.7	—0.5
Pachmarhi	—	—	—	—	—
Port Blair	84	77	0.1	33.3	—0.1
Quetta	96	60	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	75	72	0.4	20.9	—0.5
Rawalpindi	97	77	—	5.8	—2.1
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	83	75	1.0	82.7	+26.3
Rajkot	—	94	79	—	2.7	10.0
Sialkot		97	82	—	8.0	—0.4
Srinagar		90	72	—	1.4	—2.0
Sholapur		86	74	—	7.0	—1.2
Shillong		75	65	0.1	35.4	+7.1
Simla		—	—	—	—	—
Surat		85	80	T	12.0	—9.5
Salem		94	73	0.1	6.5	+0.6
Trichinopoly		95	79	—	3.8	+1.2
Trivandrum		83	75	0.1	19.6	+0.3
Vizagapatam		87	79	—	6.4	—1.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Capricious Monsoon

Weather Wizards' Sorry Record

BOMBAY, Monday.

Astronomers, weather experts and all those who professed to be able to divine the future course of the monsoon, have retired shamefaced and crest-fallen at the conduct of the monsoon which has defied their prophesying. Sunday proved one more dry day. The North and South of the city remained perfectly rainless only Byculla had 17 cents and the Fort area had but a fifth of a cent. The total rainfall recorded is 36.64 inches, being 2.52 inches below normal. The maximum temperature remained normal at 84.6 degrees, but the minimum had risen to 80.4 degrees which is four degrees above normal.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, July 24.

Depression over Chota Nagpur moved north-westwards and weakened further. It lies this morning as a trough of low pressure over the United Provinces. The monsoon has been strong in west Central Provinces, east Central India and generally active in Bengal Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces and Malabar. Nearly general rain also occurred in Assam, local rain in west United Provinces, west Central India, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab and Konkan, while a few falls are reported in Orissa, North-West Frontier Province, east Rajputana and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Cherrapunji, Jubbulpore, Calicut three inches; Cox's Bazar Nowgong, Ambala, Dalhousie two; Bhopal, Saugor, Cantonment, Mangalore, Mahableshwar, one and a half; Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Mercara one; Tezpur, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Parachinar three-quarters.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to occur along and near the Punjab and United Provinces hills during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

The Bidi Workers' Strike

Mr. Lalji Pendse, Secretary of the Bidi Workers' Union, writes:-

The Bidi Workers' strike which is in progress for 12 days now continues unabated despite the efforts of the owners to break it.

The Labour Commissioner to whom the Union had requested to intervene in the dispute has taken up the question and is understood to have summoned some of the principal parties involved in the strike. He is expected to have the version of the owners in a couple of days and the settlement may be expected soon.

Meanwhile the strike has brought to the fore-front the question regarding the scope of the factory Act. The Act at present applies to workplaces which employ ten or more workers. In order to circumvent this provision, the Bidi shops are found to employ only 8 or 9 men. Government will have therefore to reconsider the present provisions of the Act and revise it in such a manner as to make available the benefits of the Act to as large a number as possible.

Go to the phone instead of to the Post Office!

To send a telegram by phone, all you have to do is to dictate your message over the telephone to the operator at a Government Telegraphs Office. How simple! And what a lot of time the Phonogram Service saves! Try it . . . . send your next telegram by phone! It will cost you only two annas extra.

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THE SYSTEM THAT SAVES TIME
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No. 8

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

33.8 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Katha from Ramayana 7-45 P. Sing and Party 8-0 Gordhan Das.

12-0 Bhajnawali. 1-0 p.m. Dance Tues of To-day 6-10 Lakshman Prasad 6-30 Kabir (Hindustani) 6-45 Gordhan Das 7-0 Rafiqabai 7-20 Instrumental Trio 7-45 Inayatbai Dheruwali 7-45 For Villagers 8-30 Lakshman Praasd 8-45 Rafiqabai 9-35 Communalist: By Dr. A. A. Puri 9-50 'Second Ki Chouthai ro Tammat Bish-Sharr" by Ahtera Mullah.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As In Delhi 1 6-10 Rafiqabai 6-30 to 7-20 As In Delhi 1, 7-20 Gordhan Das 7-35 Delhi Radio Orchestra 7-45 Lakshman Prasad 8-5 Rafiqabai 8-25 Irshad 8-30 to 9-50 As In Delhi 1 9-50 Their Own Choice 10-30 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As In Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi 6-20 Inavatbai Dheruwali 6-40 Mohini Das 6-45 Alap and Gat Eman Kalyan 6-55 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi 7-15 Inayatbai Dheruwali 7-35 Poetry Recital: Hindi 'Tulsidas' 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Sugar (Hindustani) 8-30 Duets 8-45 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi 9-35 Ustad Abdul Karim Khan 9-40 Pandit Brij Bhushan Joshi 10-0 Durbari Kanra on the Sarangi By Ahmadi Khan. 10-10 Inayatbai Dheruwali.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcast on 200m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi Programmes from 8 p.m.)

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit 8-10 Ram Premi 8-20 News In English 8-30 Krishna Bhakt 12-30 p.m. Wahidanbai of Agra 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Tongue Twisters 1-30 Lunch Hour Music 2-30 Musical Prelude 2-35 The Poets and Animals by Amy Rustomjee 2-50 Powadas 3-0 Teaching of History in Secondary Schools by S. S. Cameron, 3-15 Women's Compartment by Tara Ali Baig 6-0 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurker 6-25 Hamid Husain 6-35 Master Iqbal 6-45 Jaltarang Solo 6-50 V. K. Kunte 7-0 This Music (Marathi) by N. S. Phadke 7-15 Powadas 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Radio Orchestra 7-55 Wahidanbai of Agra 8-30 Press in India is Given Too Much Freedom For: F. R. Moraes Against: Pothan Joseph 8-50 Lai-Ki-Ganit 8-55 Local News and Announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Symphony Orchestra, Berlin 9-50 Chamber Music 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As In Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Wahidanbai of Agra 6-25 Purba on The Sitar 6-30 V. K. Kunte 6-40 A Couple of Gujarati Poems 6-50 Master Iqbal 7-30 to 9-35 As In Bombay 1 9-35 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurker 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2--0 p.m. Harinenendu Vedakudura 2-15 S. G. Kittappa: Vocal 2-37 Thavul 2-45 Veena 6-0 For Villages 6-30 Shrimati Sankuntalabai of Conjeevaram: Vocal 7-0 Oorpechu 7-15 A. V. Pichu Iyer: Violin 8-0 Shrimati Sankuntalabai of Conjeevaram: Vocal 8-30 Tiruppugal Mani Vocal 8-45 A. V. Pichu Iyer: Violin

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Selection.

12-30 p.m. Songs by Gertrude Lawrence, Josephine Baker and Frances Day 12-50 Music 1-30 For You, Madam 1-55 For Newcomers 5-0 football Relay 6-10 For Children 7-0 Devi-Stuti 9-10 As I See Things by Col. Warren-Boulton 9-30 Indubala 9-45 Vidya Seth 10-10 Indubala.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-30 As In Calcutta 1 9-30 Xylophone Solos By Wilhelm Neumann 9-45 Trio In A Minor Op. 50

Lucknow Programme

293. metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. S. A. Mahadkar Bhajans 6-15 From Classical to Popular 6-30 Qawwali 6-37 Gauhar Sultan 7-2 S. A. Mahadkar 7-15 For Rural Areas 7-45 Ganges (Hindustani) 8-0 For Children 8 40 S. A. Mahadkar 8-47 Gauhar Sultan 9-40 Industrial Expansion by J. S. Nigam, I.C.S. 9-55 Sawan 10-15 Gauhar Sultan.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. Music 4-3 Things of Interest (Telugu) 4-6 Discovery of India (Telugu) by Rangacharyulu 4-15 Something Light 4-20 Group Singing 5-0 R. K. Ramanathan Voice 5-55 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 Shrimati Raja Rajeswaribai of Tirukkalikundram Voice 6-30 M. Venkatasami Raju Gottuvadyam 6-45 Love's Little Troubles Tamil Drama 7-0 Totadri Iyengar of Vanamamalai: Voice 7-15 Social Structure: (Telugu) by Peddada Ramaswamy 7-30 Totadri Iyengar of Vanamamalai: Voice 8-25 Carnatic Orchestra 8-30 Shrimati K. Sankari Ammal: Voice 8-55 Sport Bq J. Subraswami 9-30 Travellers Bungalow 4. 9-45 Shrimati K. Sankari Annual Voice.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 p.m. As In Madras 1

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As In Madras 1 6-0 Raji: (Telugu) 6-25 Orchestra 6-31 Staple Crops of the South, 2 6-41 Dance Tunes 6-45 to 10-30 As In Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

Mid-wave (411 metres 730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Nurjehan Bharatpuri —Khayal and Ghazal. 6-0 to 6-30 for Children (Urdu) 6-30 N.S.B.S. Studio Orchestra 'Naghma' 6-40 Master Onkar, Khayal, Thumri and Bhajan. 7-10 Scene from 'Fasana-e-Azad'. 7-25 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Thumri and Ghazal. 7-45 Master Onkar, Khayal. 8-30 Records 8-45 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Dadra and Ghazal. 9-05 Master Onkar, Thumri and Bhajan. 9-25 Nurjehan Bharatpuri, Dadra and Ghazals.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 England v. West Indies 7-45 London String Players 8-30 Sing-Song 9-30 News 9-45 Philip Martell and His Orchestra 10-25 Sports News 10-30 New Dance Music 10-50 England v. West Indies.

FIELDS AND FACTORIES

A REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Govts, Labour And Capital Of Forty-Six Nations Represented At Geneva Deliberations

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Four Draft Conventions and ten Recommendations were adopted at the 25th session of the I.L. Conference which began at Geneva on 8th June last and ended on the 28th June. Forty-six States-Members, including the U.S.A., which is not a Member of the League of Nations, and Chile, Hungary, Peru and Venezuela, which have resigned from the League, were represented; the number of complete delegations, especially from extra European countries, was a notable feature.

India was represented at the Conference by Sir Firozkhan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce (Government delegates), Mr. M. L. Dahanukar (Employers' Delegate) and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar (Workers' Delegate).

I. L. O. SHALL CONTINUE

The discussions on the Director's Report, the first presented by Mr. John G. Winant, the new Director, revealed unanimous approval of the Governing Body's decision that even if the international crisis degenerates into an armed conflict the I.L.O. should continue to function as completely as possible, as its services are essential to the solution of the complicated problems created by the crisis.

Owing to the pre-occupation of several States-Members with the international situation, the Conference had to adjourn examination of two important questions on its agenda: (a) generalisation of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices, and (b) reduction of hours of work in coal mines. It was, however, clearly understood that this adjournment in no sense implied the abandonment of the policy of the 40-hour week, and that the two questions will be taken up again when the present abnormal conditions which are forcing nations to develop a war economy have disappeared.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Four other questions came up for second discussion with a view to the adoption of international regulations. These were: 1. technical and vocational education and apprenticeship; 2. the regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers; 3. recruiting, placing, and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers; and 4. regulation of hours of work and rest-periods of professional drivers of vehicles engaged in road-transport.

On the first subject, two Draft Recommendations were adopted: the first, concerning technical and vocational education, indicate the chief methods which experience has shown to be most suitable, and the second deals with the organisation of apprenticeship and the position of apprentices. On the second subject, the Conference adopted two Draft Conventions concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, and the abolition of penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment; these were completed by two Recommendations, the first setting forth certain general principles for fixing the length of the contract, and the second inviting Governments to create labour inspectorates in colonial territories. The Draft Convention adopted on the subject of recruiting, placing and conditions of labour of migrant workers completed the work already accomplished by previous sessions for protection of this class of workers, and it was supplemented by two Draft Recommendations. With regard to regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers engaged in road transport, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention fixing hours of work (in principle 48 per week and 8 per day) and daily and weekly rest periods, as also four recommendations concerning individual control-books in road-transport, night work, the method of regulating hours of work in road-transport, and rest-periods of professional drivers of private vehicles.

The Conference also adopted a number of resolutions, the more important of which dealt with the study of the conditions of ratifications of Conventions by Federal States, the methods followed in the various countries in order to encourage the development of the activities of the Organisation, and women's work.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK

Workers' View-Point At Geneva

(IFTU) In the matter of the forty-hour week, the decisions taken in Geneva are those which were to have been expected. The resolution submitted by several countries proposing that the discussion of this problem be postponed was finally adopted by ninety votes to two. Comrades Hallsworth (President of the Workers' Group) Jouhaux (France) and Watt (United States), addressed the Conference on behalf of the Workers' Group, which was anxious to make its standpoint on this postponement quite clear.

Speaking for the Workers' Group Hallsworth formally expressed the workers' disappointment with the present state of affairs. He criticised some of the Governmental replies publishd in the Blue Report, and pointed out that the treatment of this question had, in the last few years, been continually going round in a circle. The workers were convinced that no good argument could really be adduced against their views. Their opponents had merely confined themselves, in times of good and bad trade alike, to asserting that a reduction of hours of work was impossible. The fight for the forty-hour week would go on, because the situation arising out of present rearmament was not a normal one, and it was necessary to look forward to the moment when a decline in production in this field would set in. The postponement of the question could only be a temporary one, and the workers in spite of all opposition, would continue to struggle for the forty-hour week. In concluding, he said that "we shall do all we can to banish fear, pessimism and defeatism, and to encourage that optimism and moral courage by means of which this subject may soon be restored with confidence to the agenda of the Conference"

POLICY OF FORCE

On this question Jouhaux pointed out that "after seven years of national and international effort, we are forced to vote for the postponement of the forty-hour week! Things have come to this pass because a policy of force has got the upper hand in the world. Great anxiety has been aroused among all peoples, who are hastening their rearmament in order to preserve national safety and defend freedom. The democracies are forced to make their actions conform with this worship of force by the totalitarian States. Although the defeat is temporary it represents a great impediment to the development of democratic ideas and social progress".

Watt pointed out that his country, whatever the decisions taken by the Labour Conference, did not intend to postpone the introduction of the forty-hour week. "We accept postponement to-day," he said, 'as our contribution to the defence of democracy. The principle of reduced hours is not involved."

Securities Refused By Kolhapur Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR July 24

Messrs Havire Tambat, Teli, Mestri and Bhosle were asked security by the City Magistrate today for shouting 'Vande Mataram' and Bagal ki jay on Kolhapur Street. Except Bhosle, all the four refused to give security and were sent to jail.

Mrs. Havire, and young citizens cheered them who loudly shouted 'Vande Mataram' and 'Bagal ki joy' flourishing the National Flag.

Dr. PATTABHI ON GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP

COCONADA, July 23.

Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the City Congress Composite Committee Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee stated that with due regard to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and with the greatest respect to Gandhian ideology he had no objection, if anybody was anxious or desirous to join the "Forward Bloc", but at the same time the insisted upon the importance and necessity of discipline and unity in the Congress for the achievement of its goal.

He added; "It is Mahatma Gandhi alone, who stands unique to lead the masses, through the safest and the surest paths, which are illuminated by the great principles of Truth and Non-violence".

The greatest maxim of Gandhism, Dr. Pattabhi said, was "spiritualist politics, any politics divorced from spiritualism was not worth the name. So much so that the political and spiritual, the political and religious, the political and economic and finally the political and moral lives of any country cannot be looked upon as separate entities; they are but parts of a common whole life."—A. P.

No Crisis In Congress Party In U. P. Legislature

LUCKNOW, July 24.

The Secretary of the U. P. Congress Assembly Party has issued the following "communique":—

About 60 members assembled at the Premier's residence yesterday to discuss the situation arising out of the resolution passed at a meeting the day before.

The Leader of the Party informed the members present that he and his colleagues in the Cabinet were prepared to resign if the resolution of yesterday was intended to be the mandate, as it would be difficult for them to maintain discipline in the Services if administrative actions were to be made the basis of party attack and criticism.

The sponsors of the resolution thereupon assured the Leader that they never intended to embarrass the Ministry or the Education Minister by their resolution. They reaffirmed unanimously their fullest confidence in him and in his colleagues and left it to take such action as was considered appropriate.—United Press.

ROWDY STUDENTS IN KARACHI COLLEGE

Suit Against Lecturer For Alleged Slapping

KARACHI, July 24.

Police help was requisitioned by Mr. N. B. Butani, Principal of the D. J. Sind College, to-day, the second day of the strike.

The expelled students, Mr. G. J. Tahilramani, who entered the college precincts, was put under arrest on a charge trespass.

The arrest was followed by rowdy scenes when the students made demonstrations against the Principal. They indulged in stone-throwing, smashed glass panes and damaged the furniture. Thereupon the college was closed for the day.

Mr. Jethanand, father of the expelled student, has filed a complaint of assault against the lecturer, who is alleged to have slapped the student in the class-room.

The student has been let off on a bail of Rs. 500.—United Press.

Case Against Postal Clerk Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, July 24

I reliably understand the Postal Authorities have withdrawn the complaint of defalcation against Mr. Vaidya, Residency Postal Clerk, who being innocent will shortly be reinstated.

TRAGIC TURN IN CONDOLENCE MEETING

Nayanar Collapses And Dies Of Heart-Failure

A condolence meeting on the death of Haji T. C. Mayan, was held under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj at King George School, Dadar on Sunday the 23rd instant. Mr. C. K. Subramanian presided. There was a representative gathering. Glowing tributes were paid by several speakers to the late Haji Mayan and it was suggested that in view of Haji Mayan's connection with the Samaj from its inception a memorial should be raised in his name. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

This public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj expresses its deep sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Mr. T. C. Mayan and extends its heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. This meeting also puts on record its grateful appreciation of the very valuable services he has rendered to the Samaj and the Keralites of Bombay, irrespective of caste or creed. This meeting further resolves that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the widow of the deceased."

The meeting took a sensational turn, when the last speaker Mr. V. P. C. Nayanar an active member of the Samaj complained of pain in the chest. Mr. Nayanar was immediately removed to the Colony Nursing Home, where he died of heart-failure at about 12-30 p. m.. The body was cremated at the Mahim cemetry. The funeral was well attended and a second condolence meeting held at Shivaji Park Mr. Karuvan presided, and the following resolution was passed.

"This meeting of the Keralites of Bombay expresses its deep sorrow at the sad and premature demise of Mr. V. P. C. Nayanar who has been a very active and enthusiastic member of the Kerala community in Bombay and conveys its heartfelt condolence to its bereaved members of his family."

Mr. Nayanar was a talented actor and his death is mourned by the entire Kerala community.

FACILITIES FOR RAILWAY TRAVEL

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Ten new bogie first, second, with servants compartments, and ten new bogie first, second, with servants compartments, luggage and brake vans, have been constructed on the North Western Railway. The former have been put on the Bombay Central-Lahore-Peshawar and on Delhi-Lahore services on 3 Up and 4 Dn. Frontier Mails, and three of the latter on Lahore-Karachi service on 20 Dn. and 19 Up Sind Express trains. More bogie first, second with servants compartments, luggage and brake vans are expected to be completed shortly and are likely to be put on Lahore-Delhi service on 16 Dn. and 15 Up Express trains and on Karachi-Jacobabad service an 8 Dn. and 7 Up Karachi Mails.

The design of the first class compartments includes numerous improvements and every effort has been made to provide passengers with facilities for comfortable travel.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Sud 9, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 7, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 23, 1308
Hightide: 7-27; 19-69
Lowtide: 0-43; 13-40
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

Wednesday, July 26.

Municipal Schools Committee 5-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

KAMDAR PRATAPSINGH MORARJI, expired at Madanpalli Uthamna ceremony at Sarang Tarang, 77, Nepean Sea Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

Amusements Of The Day

EROS: "Invitation To Happiness." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Charlie Chan In Honolulu" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mera Lall" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.
METRO: "Q PLANES" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA. "Sapera" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PALACE: "Stand Up and Fight" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya): "Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 & 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES: "The Good Earth" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Strathnaver' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 27th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 and 1 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 27th instant.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per s.s. 'Conte Rosso' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

P. AND O. MAIL BOAT

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with Mails arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 27th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Autsralia

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She's HANSA, the childhood friend of

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BOMBAY NORTH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Pandit Shriram Bajpai of Allahabad, Organising Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, will speak on 'Scouting and National Education' to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. in Dr. A. Da Silva High School, Dadar. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

JAINENDRA KUMAR'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of Pravriti Sangh, a lecture of Sjt. Jainendra Kumar in Forbes Hall (Congress House Lane) is arranged at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Hindi. Students and Hindi-lovers are invited.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual general body meeting of the South Indian Association, Bombay, will be held at the Association premises, Motee Building, Telang Road, Matunga (G. I. P.) on Sunday, the 30th July at 5-30 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B.A., will give a discourse in English on "A detailed examination of the Farvardin Yasht" The lecture is open to the public.

MISS SANTOSH KHANNA

Miss Santosh Khanna, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ) London, will speak on "Student and family life in England" at the Recreation Club Institute Hall at Kandi Mohalla, Imamwada Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

As the periodical revision of Railway Time-tables (both the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I.) will be effected in October, 1939, the public are requested to forward their suggestions or recommendations therefor to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on or before the 3rd August 1939, in order to enable them to forward same to the respective Railways with their recommendations

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Miss B. Budden, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, will deliver a lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency (The Bombay Children's Act and Children's Courts)" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

B. P. SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a public meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act will be held at Prarthana Mandir to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, will preside and Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla, Mrs. Indirabai Chitale and Messrs. G. S. Gupte and R. D. Belvi will address the meeting.

Sir Sajba Rangnekar returned by the "Victoria" on Monday.

PROHIBITION MEETING AT VAKOLA

(From A Correspondent)

The village folk of Vakola and Kalina mustered strong at Seth Bhomaji Shivaji's Wadi.

About 700 attended the meeting which was organised under the auspices of the Vakola Prohibition Committee. The East Indian Christian community which forms the backbone of the population of the villages was promiuently represented at the meeting.

Seth Bhomaji Shivaji was in the chair. Sjt. P. V. Patil speaking first assured the villagers that prohibition was being introduced in the best of their interests and was bound to benefit them immensely.

Sjt. Dongre spoke next and said that Prohibition was not new to this country. It had been introduced in ancient days and both Moghal and Hindu rulers had enforced it in their own times. The British had also approved of Prohibition under the strain of public opinion in this country but it was only the Congress Government which has taken courage to launch it. He referred to the other manifold advantages that would accrue from this new reform.

Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar M.L.A., also addressed the meeting.

Smt. Safiia Khan, President of the Vakola Prohibition Committee, thanked the speakers. There was also a magic lantern show after the lectures.

Bombay Celebrates All-India Seamen's Day

(From A Correspondent.)

In accordance with the decision of the All-India Seamen's Federation, the All-India Seamen's Day was celebrated in Bombay by the Seamen of the Bombay Port on the 22nd instant.

Under the auspices of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, a meeting of the seamen belonging to deck, Engine and Saloon departments was held at the Nagpada on Saturday night, when resolutions were passed demanding reasonable wage increase, equal pay for all ports in India, fixation of working hours and overtime pay, revision of present scale of ration, change of 'nully' into 'Book' form, establishment of a Joint Employment Bureau, abolition of Bribery and Corruption, establishment of a National Pension and Welfare Fund for Seamen of India, establishment of a National Maritime Board, and recognition of All-India Seamen's Federation as the sole Trade Union Authority, and the conclusion of the Collective Agreement with the same.

Mr. Khan, a Seaman of Engine Department presided.

"C" WARD ADULT SCHOOL

The opening ceremony of the "C" Ward Adult School No. 1 will be performed by Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah today (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. in the hall of Halai Ghanchi Yuwak Mandal, Ghoghari Mohalla.

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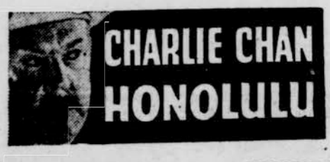

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Vagaries Of Neon Signs

The letter "F" of the well-known "Flying Ranee" sign of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, fixed on the roof of the Churchgate Station facing the Railway's Head office seems to have refused to work in unison with the other letters.

PROHIBITION LORRY TOURS FORT AREA

Meetings In Many Places

Prohibition propaganda is gathering momentum as the 1st of August is approaching.

A motor-lorry fitted with loudspeakers toured the entire Fort and Colaba areas blaring forth the message of prohibition.

About a dozen meetings were held at various street corners and speeches were made in Marathi, Hindusthani and Gujerati.

MEETING NEAR PILOT BUNDER

The first meeting started at about 4-45 at Pilot Bunder and lasted a little over ten minutes. The residents of the locality gathered round the prohibition lorry and Mr. Manilal Seth, addressed the meeting covering the familiar grounds of prohibition.

Then the lorry proceeded to Old Colaba Railway Station where the same programme was repeated.

MORE MEETINGS.

The programme for the day included meetings near Marine Line Station, Gunbow Street, Maruti Lane, Police Court Lane, Cochin Street, Modikhana near Mint Road, Homji Street, Pitha Street, Goa Street, and the last of them opposite G. P. O.

Prohibition volunteers of 'A' Ward were in attendance and helped to keep order.

SOLANKI SUPPORTS PROHIBITION

BOMBAY, July 24.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, Member Bombay Legislative Council has issued the following:—

"On behalf of the Scheduled Caste people of Gujerat, I do say that the Scheduled Caste people of Gujerat are one with the prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay. Prohibition will be a great boon to the struggling and most down trodden population of Gujerat. The most degarding effects of drunkenness has been manifest in the past in the lives of many poor and labouring people. I wish every success to the herculean task undertaken by the Government, which is keen on making it a success. I heartily and sincerely wish every success to the Government in its efforts. I pray to God that better sense may prevail on my brethren who are suffering from drunkenness and alcoholism. The Bombay Government are rendering an everlasting and great National service to the country by introducing prohibition, though it is not supported or liked by some vested interests.—A. P.

'AFFRONT' TO MEMORY OF TULSIDAS

Deputation To Wait On Home Minister

Bombay, July 22

At a meeting held under the auspices of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad, to intensify propaganda in connection with the shortcomings of the Ranjit's Marathi Film 'Sant Tulsidas', on Saturday night in the hall of Ram Mandir at Vadgadi, His Holiness Jagatguru 1008 Shri Devnaykacharyaji Maharaj presiding, it was decided that a deputation of the leading Hindi-speaking residents of Bombay should wait upon the Home Minister of the Government of Bombay and request him to intervene in the matter, and right the wrong done to the sacred and immortal memory of Sant Tulsidas, the most distinguished author of the Great Ramayana.

A committee of the following has been appointed to move in the matter with a view to get the demand fulfilled:—

His Holiness Jagatguru 1008 Shri Devnaykacharyaji Maharaj; Pandit Ramapatiji Misra; Pandit Ramchandraji Shastri; Pandit Kandarp Narain Misra; Pandit Brahmanand Tripathi; Sjt. Rameshwardas Agarwala; Lala Kedarnath Sharma; Pandit Raj Narain Sharma; Sjt. Shivdas Chapsee Thakkar; Sjt. Manubhai Pandya and Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad Nigam.

Mrs. P. S. Kapadia returned from London after taking her T. D. Diploma

FILM JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

General Meeting To Be Held To-day

A general meeting of the Film Journalists Association of India will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at 104, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street.

Distinguished Arrivals By M. V. "Victoria"

Among those who arrived in Bombay by M. V. "Victoria" on Monday were: Sir Sajba Rangnekar, Mr. Roberts Legzdins, a graduate of the Riga University, who has come to India to study "yoga," and Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, who was invited to Rome and was awarded the Honorary Doctorate of Literature. He delivered a course of lectures in Milan and Zurich on Indian art, medicine and mysticism. Dr. Gupta delivered an address at the International Conference of Religions in Paris and during his visit to London was made an honorary Fellow of the Pests' Club London.

Dr. Gupta also visited Warsaw on the invitation of the educational authorities there and discussed with them questions relating to cultural and intellectual cooperation between India and Poland. As a result of the talks the Polish authorities have sent to India Dr. Maryla Falk as Reader in the Calcutta University.

CHOLERA WARNING TO THOSE GOING TO PALESTINE

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Information has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India from the Director, League of Nations Eastern Bureau, Singapore, that the Government of Palestine have imposed quarantine restrictions against arrivals, by air from Cawnpore, Bombay Presidency and Madras Presidency on account of cholera.

In order to avoid possible delay and inconvenience at the port of debarkation passengers leaving Cawnpore, Bombay Presidency and Madras Presidency for Palestine by air are advised to be in possession of cholera inoculation certificates showing that inoculation has been performed not less than six days and not more than six months prior to their arrival.

Corporation Pleads For Additional One Lakh

ANXIETY NOT TO CUT PRIMARY TEACHERS' SALARIES

Demand For Half Anna Adult Tram Tickets On All Holidays

BOMBAY, Monday.

An additional sum of Rs. one lakh has been sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation on Monday over and above Rs. 36,00,000 already sanctioned for the primary education in the city. The Secretary of the Schools Committee in a letter to Municipal Corporation represented that while submitting the original Budget estimates for the year 1939-40 in October last, the Schools Committee had, after careful scrutiny, fixed the figure of Rs. 38,49,544 as the amount required by way of Municipal grant. But the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 36,00,000 only i.e. Rs. 2,49,544 less than the amount budgeted by the Schools Committee.

NECESSARY CUTS

As the Budget has now to be adjusted within the grant sanctioned by the Corporation the Committee have no option left but to apply severe cuts to certain heads of expenditure which are briefly put down below:—

Rs. 46,000: Representing the provision for 2,320 additional pupils expected as a result of certain special measures including taking over of certain Hindi Schools also. This cut, however, is to be accepted as a provisional measure on the understanding that if the normal rise of 5,450 pupils takes place and a further increase does actually begin then the Schools Committee will be free to apply for an additional grant.

Rs. 60,000: By the application of a scale of 35 pupils per teacher instead of the present scale of 32 pupils per teacher in standards other than the infants.

Rs. 10,000: Under prizes. No prizes will be given to any school pupils.

Rs. 6,000: Under increments in the salaries of peons in the proposed new grade.

Rs. 8,000: Under 'Contingencies and Miscellaneous.'

Rs. 20,000: On the Head of Grants-in-Aid.

Rs. 99,544: Under salaries of Head Masters and Teachers. This cut, however, is only provisionally accepted merely for adjusting the Budget.

Total Rs. 2,49,544.

FOR ADJUSTMENT ONLY

As regards the last named cut of Rs. 99,544 it has to be pointed out that the cut has been put down merely for the sake of adjusting the Budget. The Schools Committee do not see their way to give effect to this cut and they, therefore, earnestly request the Corporation to be pleased to sanction an additional grant of one lakh of rupees for the current year and they hope that the request will be granted.

Mr. R. A. Gole, Chairman of the Schools Committee moved to sanction the grant which was seconded by Mr. Suleman Darvesh and carried nem con.

HALF ANNA ADULT TICKETS

The House then considered a letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Passengers and Traffic Relief Association stating that the benefit of the special half anna adult tickets issued by the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., is given only on 5 Hindu holidays out of 10; that while the other communities enjoy the concession of the special fare on all their holidays, it is not fair to deprive the Hindus of that benefit on their holidays; that the explanation given therefor by the Tramways authorities that they are not able to cope with the traffic on those days is untenable inasmuch as the rush of traffic continues even on other non-Hindu holidays. Adding that it has been represented to his Association that the feeling of the Hindus on this question has been injured because they are unable to enjoy the benefit and requesting the Corporation to take up the matter with the B.E.S. & T. Co., so as to secure the concession to the Hindu community on all their holidays during the year.

The Tramways and Telephone Committee recommended to send the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. M. R. Masani moved to approve and adopt the report of the Tramways and Telephone Committee in which the letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was also incorporated.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan moved an amendment to extend reduction of fares also in case of buses.

CONCESSIONS FOR ALL HOLIDAYS

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out that under the Deed of Conveyance the Bombay Municipality could ask the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company only to reduce fares in case of tram cars but they had no jurisdiction over bus fares.

Mr. I. S. Patel moved another amendment to request the Municipal Commissioner to represent the B.E.S. and T. Co. Ltd. to extend the benefit of reduction of fares on all holidays in case of tram cars.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

Press Gallery's 'At Home' To Mayor

The Bombay Municipal Corporation Press Gallery Association will be "At Home" to the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner on Saturday at 4 p.m. in the Municipal Corporation Hall.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1939

A MENACE TO INDIAN COTTON

Mr. Wallace, Secretary for Agriculture, to the U. S. A. Government, announced last Saturday a flat subsidy of 1½ cents. per lb. on all exports of American cotton sold abroad under the cotton subsidy programme passed by the House of Representatives, allowing a maximum subsidy of 2 cents per bale. This programme is designed to regain for America a fair share of the world's markets. Payments on cotton cloth exports will range from one cent. to 2.10 cents. Mr. Wallace hoped that the need for the subsidy would be temporary and said that the United States would do all in its power to bring about an effective and equitable International Cotton Agreement and did not intend to precipitate materially injurious price competition. It is true that the exports of American cotton have decreased to about 3½ million bales which is the lowest level reached in the past sixty years. The "Bombay Chronicle" was among the first papers to urge a World Cotton Conference to provide relief to the millions of impoverished cotton-growers through some concerted action. This idea is now accepted by the Washington Administration and an International Conference of cotton exporting countries is to meet at Washington at the invitation of the American Government. The invitation has been extended to Britain, India, Argentine, Brazil, Egypt, France, Mexico, Peru and Russia. It is not known whether the Governments of all these countries have accepted the invitation but the Government of India recently announced that the Indian Trade Commissioner in U. S. A. would represent India at the conference meeting during the first week of August. But in view of the subsidy announced, one feels doubtful about the success of the conference unless the Washington Administration is prepared to withdraw the subsidy and not to use it as a weapon to force cotton countries to enter into agreements at the risk of cotton-growers.

No Curtailment Of Crop

As far as India is concerned, we shall have to oppose strenuously any curtailment of our cotton crop. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Association, has made it clear from the beginning that no proposal for acreage curtailment will be accepted by India. And we hope the Government of India will make this point clear to our Trade Commissioner who is to represent this country. India's case is different from that of other countries. India is the oldest cotton growing country and the second largest producing country, the first being the United States of America, which has made a fortune by growing long staple cotton and increasing its production year after year. India has made a comparatively small increase during the last fifty years. Even recently when the United States controlled cotton production, the average of 1932-37 will show that the area under cotton cultivation in India has decreased slightly. The yield per acre of Indian cotton on an average is about 90 lbs., while in the United States it is well over 200 lbs. From these facts it will be seen that India has not acted at all in a manner detrimental to other cotton growing countries. Indian cotton, moreover, is of a special class and never competes with foreign grown cotton. Half of the production is consumed by our own mills, and out of the balance the bulk is exported to Japan under an Agreement by which this country is forced to buy a certain quantity of cloth from her. Thus there remains a very small surplus out of which Great Britain is taking half a million bales and the rest is absorbed by other European countries. As a matter of fact we have lost foreign markets, as is the case with the United States. Over and above all this, the Indian cotton-grower, as compared with foreign cotton grower, is extremely poor, half-starved and half-naked. The American subsidy hits him hard and with Broach cotton quoted today at Rs. 148 as against 8¼ cents, in New York, one will not hesitate to support India's claim even if one be an American.

Duty Of Bombay Government

America's pressing problem is the disposal of the large surplus of cotton which is about 11 million bales. It was a great blunder to grow a huge crop, and for this the Washington Administration has to pay a penalty in the way of subsidy or bounty on all exports of cotton and cotton cloth. The United States is the richest country in the world and it can safely part with a few millions in the interest of her cotton-growers but this subsidy will depress prices of all foreign cotton in markets other than the American. It may be a necessity to give a subsidy, but when the conference meets in August, Mr. Wallace must outline his programme without any reservation. A mission of this kind for world economy needs personal sacrifices and careful deliberation for a practical and effective international agreement. There should be no exploitation of the weaker party. India will not fail in her duty and will do all that is possible to improve the economic state of the cotton-growers, provided it is assured a higher return to the latter. It is the duty of the Central Government to ascertain from trade associations and Provincial Governments the true facts in order to safeguard national interest. This being a question affecting a foreign country the Central Government has to deal with it but the Central Government has no power to enforce any reduction in acreage as agriculture is under the sole charge and control of the Provincial Governments. The Bombay Presidency has a greater interest in cotton, and it becomes more important for our Provincial Government to be forearmed and to ensure effective hearing through their own nominees. Any delay in a vital question like this may spell ruin to the Province and millions of Indian cotton-growers.

Not Fast Enough

Addressing a public meeting at Tanjore the other day, the Madras Premier announced that ten districts of the province including those in which prohibition had already been introduced would be dry by October 1940 and that thereafter the reform would be extended to the whole province if the people willingly paid the tobacco and the sales turn-over taxes and otherwise co-operated with the Government. Considering that there are over twenty districts in the province, this is certainly not good enough progress for a Government that took the lead in the reform. It is also not in accordance with the Congress Working Committee's resolution of August 1937, which stated: "Inasmuch as Prohibition has been one of the chief planks of the Congress since the inauguration of the N.C.O. movement in 1930, and thousands of men and women have had to suffer imprisonment and physical injury in furtherance of this cause, the Working Committee is of opinion that it is incumbent upon the Congress Ministries to work to this end. The Committee expects them to bring about total Prohibition in their respective provinces within three years."

All Congress Governments ought to arrange to complete their programmes in the prescribed period of three years. Else the laggard province will act as a drag on the others. We cannot believe that the conditions in Madras are exceptional and justify the indefinitely longer period suggested by its Premier. Difficulties will, of course, arise in making good the liquor revenue. But they are experienced everywhere and were not unexpected when the Working Committee prescribed the period of three years. Congressmen have always and rightly maintained that the liquor revenue, being tainted, must be stopped at any cost, no period being too short for it. They have also maintained that taxation to replace liquor revenue is not an additional tax burden but is only an alternative to the Excise. It is impossible to believe that better alternatives cannot be devised. The least that a Congress Government, not completing the prohibition programme in three years, should do is to set apart the remaining liquor revenue for prohibition propaganda and regulation.

As regards the financial difficulties in Madras, they are in no sense exceptional. And the people there are not known to be less willing to pay the prohibition taxes or otherwise to co-operate with Government than people are elsewhere. Only, the Government should give a bold enough lead and the people will surely support them.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Nazi Propaganda In France

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 15.

Britain's new conscript army goes into training to-day. 34,000 young men who become eligible for service under the Act passed in the Spring will live under canvas for the next six months and receive military training. There has been some controversy about the payments and other privileges of these militiamen—particularly with regard to their liabilities in civil life, house rents insurance etc. and also the security of their jobs. A Bill has been passed dealing with these matters but there is no general moratorium, so to speak, applicable to these militiamen and considerable confusion still prevails.

For the next six months, however, the militiamen will be fed and housed and equipped down to razor blades and strings for tying up parcels etc. by the government. They are in addition to receive a wage of about a shilling a day. They will be allowed to go away for week-ends and will be entitled to extra holidays amounting to seven days in all. Militiamen will all be given an army number to be retained permanently. After two months' training, the men will be graded. Those of special aptitude and character will have their final two months' training at a junior leaders' camp. Those qualified by their civilian occupation will continue training as specialists and in a third group will be those who will be trained as gunners, sappers and privates. Conscientious objectors may be posted to non-combatant force but will have additional labour duty and everybody, irrespective of corps, will have courses of foot-drill without arms, passive air defence and anti-gas and decontamination training.

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Naturally this is regarded as a great occasion and all the daily newspapers are getting the utmost news value out of this event. Some of the conscripted militiamen have been recruited by the press to describe their experiences in the army. The first stories which have appeared in this morning's papers deal with the domestic side of conscription with partings from mothers and sisters and underlying it all is the suggestion that although these farewells are of no great significance in themselves, they may well be a rehearsal for farewells which will have to be said at the outbreak of the war. And the papers are not failing to stress this side of the matter. Indeed, they can hardly avoid it for as the days pass the prospect of war approaches nearer and nearer.

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Coinciding with the calling up of the first batch of militiamen in England there has been, first the 14th of July celebrations in Paris. As is well known, this date marks the anniversary of the French Revolution. The Republic which was founded on the ruins of the 'Ancien Regime' has passed during the last century and more through a number of vicissitudes. Its existence was perhaps never in greater danger than at the time of the last Great War when it might have gone down but for the help received from across the Atlantic. To-day, it stands face to face with a danger of at least equal if not greater magnitude. The French people are fully aware that their very life as a nation is now being seriously threatened and for the last two or three years the 14th of July celebrations which had formerly had no particular significance, being almost like the celebrations of the King Emperor's birthday in India have now become occasions of great national fervour and enthusiasm. The working classes and the middle classes take the opportunity to demonstrate their determination to defend the political and economic rights which were won by them as a result of the Revolution and their national independence now menaced by German and Italian Fascism. The celebrations yesterday were marked by huge military and air demonstrations at which many distinguished visitors from Britain were also present for the first time. The French Government had invited not only high British military officials like the Chief of the General Staff but also the War Minister, Mr. Hore Belisha, and Mr. Churchill, who is looked upon everywhere in France as one of the staunchest friends of the French nation.

★

Anglo-French solidarity was demonstrated a few days earlier by a spectacular flight of bombers arranged by the British air Ministry. Hundreds of 'planes carrying their full equipment of bombs took off from a number of British military aerodromes and flew over French territory returning to England without making a landing anywhere. The object of this demonstration which has come to be called, "Showing the Flag"—a phrase with which we in India became familiar during the Civil Disobedience days—is to impress upon would-be enemies of Britain the efficiency of the British Air Force. It is said that British 'planes can fly from their bases in England and in Egypt to practically every important industrial area in every country in Europe and, of course, to every capital, and to every city of any importance. The flights last week were confined to France in order to avoid any trouble with the German and other Governments. But it would seem that arrangements are being made for a similar demonstration flight to Poland. This would mean, of course, flying over German territory and negotiations are in progress with the authorities in Berlin for this purpose.

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These developments have been accompanied by some startling

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

National Scouts

By ARIES

Two years ago, on a fateful day, Lord Baden-Powell hurled his insult against the people of India. The remarks only served to awake Indians to the danger of a Movement which was undermining Indian Nationalism. The protests that were raised all over India were branded as destructive, but out of the storm the Hindustan Scout Association has emerged as a triumphant organisation of two lacs of boys and girls under efficient and patriotic leadership to serve the Motherland.

* * * *

Whilst the Hindustan Scouts have gone ahead, their triumph has meant practically a death blow to the B. P. Movement, which flourished under official patronage under the leadership of some prominent British Imperialists of the Punjab. The B. P. Movement, under pressure of public opinion, was compelled to give up its relations with the Imperial Headquarters in England; but instead it has allied itself with the International Bureau with its headquarters next door to the same Imperial Headquarters. It is a body which is completely dominated and ruled by England. Beyond this, the B. P. Headquarters in India functions under the same Constitution, that was drawn up by the British Headquarters. It is undemocratic to the core and the Viceroy continues to be Chief Scout of India nominating all scout officials. The old Headquarters Council on which formerly there were men like Sir C. V. Mehta has practically ceased to function.

* * * *

In the Bombay Province the B. P. Movement is practically dead. With the objection of only one Parsi member, the Provincial Headquarters has joined the Hindustan Scouts. From a total of 48,000 its present strength has fallen to about 1800. The Hindustan Scouts march ahead backed by the Government, the Municipalities, the District Boards, educational institutions and leaders of all communities.

The Hindustan Scouts started with a membership of 89,000 throughout India and its present strength is 2,02,000 recorded by registration. An approximation of B. P. strength throughout India is about 75,000.

* * * *

It was amusing to read recently in the "Times of India" that the B. P. Association has a membership of three lacs. These are not registration figures at the present day. These are figures of the 1936 census minus the figures of the Bombay Headquarters. The B. P. Headquarters has not dared to publish actual figures of the 1938. Thus it is presumed that the old Provincial Headquarters continue to have the same membership after 1936, because they continue under the B. P. National Headquarters. Almost all B. P. Provincial Headquarters ceased to function after Lord Baden Powell's expression of his wisdom. Thousands left the scout uniform and local Associations collapsed like packs of cards. This collapse was further followed by the coming into power of Congress Governments so that thousands of scouts who belonged to Government institutions, municipalities and local Boards gave up the B. P. The present strength of B. P. is about 40 per cent in the Punjab, 20 per cent in Bengal, 60 per cent in Sind, 15 per cent in Madras, 10 per cent in U. P., 5 per cent in C. P. 30 per cent in Bengal, 10 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 1½ per cent in Bombay.

* * * *

The B. P. Association are no longer supported by the majority of Governments. The Hindustan Scouts have gone wonderfully ahead even in the Punjab where scouts remain in the B. P. due to the helplessness of Government institutions. In Sind too the Hindustan Scouts have begun to function. The Indian States are anxious to fall in line but they are held back by the interference of Political Agents. It is a question of time before the entire country will have to accept the Hindustan Scout Association as the only true national Scout Movement of

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2.)

Frankly Speaking

Turks And Syria

The last detachment of French troops has left the Sanjak of Alexandretta amidst "striking demonstrations of Franco-Turkish friendship". The occasion has been marked by extensive rejoicings in Turkey, which has given herself up to three days' nation-wide celebrations. The Turks are entitled to these celebrations because the Sanjak essentially belonged to them. They not only never gave up their claim to it but have also been agitating for its return all these years—but always strictly avoiding the Italian or German way. Victory has eventually crowned their efforts. But let us hope they are not unconscious of the responsibilities and difficulties which accompany this victory. For one thing the Syrians are sore at the transfer. The Turks will have to be careful lest Syria's anti-French antagonism—it is perfectly justified by the manner in which France has been treating Syrian aspirations—is passed on to them.

Danzig Nazi's Admission

Apropos of the Polish note to the Danzig Senate on the shooting of a Polish Customs Officer, we observed the other day that mere protesting and warning were not enough. It has been reported since that the note includes demands for the investigation of the incident and punishment of the culprit who is alleged to be a Nazi Storm Trooper. These demands are really inadequate. But the fact of their being so obviously mild entitles Poland to Anglo-French support in enforcing their compliance. We, however, doubt if that support will be forthcoming because Britain and France have not developed the courage to challenge Germany and her creatures in Danzig. These latter, indeed, are growing in defiant recalcitrance as witness the recent declaration of the Nazi Gauleiter of Danzig, Herr Foerster. The Gauleiter's assertion that it is no longer necessary to rely on Germany means that Germany has now completed Danzig's preparation. But the declaration is significant in that it admits military preparations and German help and in that Herr Foerster speaks in terms of Greater Reich patriotism. His declaration is, we think, also valuable as an indication of future strategy which will concentrate on German aggression from within the Free City.

Russo-Japanese Fighting

While Britain is pleading and begging at a Round Table Conference in Tokyo, the Russians continue to administer blow for blow and kick for kick on the Manchukuo-Mongolian front. Fighting both on land and in air continues almost uninterruptedly. And it is obvious to any one, who is not devoid both of a sense of proportion and of a sense of humour, as to who is getting the better of the exchanges. The Russians have driven the Japanese into an awkward corner from which they can neither withdraw nor advance. The pity of it is that the other Powers have not learnt the valuable lesson implicit in the manner in which Russia is effectively handling an erstwhile impudently complacent Japan.

The Most Urgent Problem

All will agree with Gandhiji in his view, reiterated at Abbottabad perhaps for the thousandth time, that without Hindu-Muslim unity India cannot achieve Purna Swaraj. Indeed, that is precisely why millions now deplore the lack of this unity at the present moment. They know that Gandhiji has made communal unity the greatest mission of his life and has given it the foremost place in his well-known Constructive Programme. But though the Congress has adopted the programme these many years, it has not achieved communal unity to an adequate extent, thanks mainly to the provocative activities of communalists outside the Congress. If Congress and Gandhiji are to succeed soon in what they both regard as their greatest mission, it is time they took up this question as the most urgent problem of the day.

An Interesting Incident

Our London correspondent communicates some interesting and instructive details of the fate of a letter written to the *Times* by some very prominent Liberals, including the famous A. G. Gardiner, in reply to a letter published in that paper from Mr. Spender. The defence that the *Times* has offered for suppressing that letter is too clumsy to be worthy of it. As a matter of fact it actually emphasizes the guilt. But, of course, the *Times* is an old sinner in this respect. Nor are the other British papers very much better. They all indulge in suppression of facts and of the other point of view. And yet they are journals belonging to the home of Democracy, the first principle of which is toleration of and fairplay towards opposition and opponents. Unfortunately this tendency is not unnoticeable in certain circles in our own country where there seems to be entertained a vague idea that journalistic service to a cause ought to involve suppression of the other side.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

TIRANA, July 23.
Albanian military forces today were incorporated in the Italian Army. Throughout the country officers and men took the oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel.
—Reuter.

* * * *

"The differences in the Left Camp continue to widen".
—Press Report.

Let us hope they do not convert the Left Camp into a left camp.

* * * *

"Some papers also tried to make political capital out of my statement" on Prohibition in Bombay.—Sjt. Subhas Bose.

Does he by any chance suggest that he would have preferred that statement to be dismissed —er—without any notice?

* * * *

Mr. MacDonald agrees with Jews that "the Arabs ought to recognise that the British have been their best friends and that they should co-operate with" the latter.

And who can possibly be better judges of Arab's friends and what the Arabs should do than the Jews supported by Mr. MacDonald? Unless, of course, that great Arab patriot, good old Nashashibi.

* * * *

The Two Versions

I. ...

In a big air battle in which 120 Japanese and 100 Mongol-Soviet 'planes participated, 14 Japanese 'planes were shot down for the loss of three Mongol-Soviet 'planes.

II. ...

The Japanese air force encountered 80 Soviet and Outer Mongolian 'planes and brought down 39. One Japanese 'plane failed to return and two were forced to land but in Manchukuo territory.

II.

Personally we would to add one more to the 39 triumphs of the Japanese—truth.

* * * *

Implementing Tokyo Agreement?

A London journal forecasts the appointment of a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief for British Forces in the Far East with headquarters at Shanghai.

Will he work under the Japanese Northern Army Command?

* * * *

In the meantime it is reported that Chinese troops who have a knack of materialising inside "Japanese" territory from nowhere have invaded Shanghai.

The would-be Commander-in-Chief ought to be grateful to these guerillas that they have struck before he assumed his duties. Otherwise he might have been called upon to round up and deliver them to the Japanese on pain of—losing his trousers.

* * * *

Women To Harvest Danzig Crops, says a headline.

It is, we think, a welcome training for it is they, unfortunately, who will be left to reap eventually what Herr Hitler is sowing now.

* * * *

Before leaving Warsaw, General Sir Edmund Ironside made a speech in Polish.

Good strategy. It enables him, in case of need later on, to plead that he did not mean what he probably said.

* * * *

"Dad, what is executive ability?"

"Executive ability, my boy, is the art of getting credit for all the hard work that others do."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Indifference sometimes wins where manifest desire stands no show.

Adam had his childish experience with little green apples after reaching manhood.

It doesn't matter if beauty is only skin deep so long as the skin is worn on the outside.

If a bachelor is the acme of selfishness, then happy is the woman that fails to get him.

Enjoy the pleasures of life when you have a chance; when you get ready to enjoy them you may find them missing.

Truth is constantly getting in the way of some people. That is probably why it is crushed to earth so often.

Launch Campaign For Politicals' Release

THEY MUST BE RESCUED FROM JAWS OF DEATH

Bengal Prisoners' Appeal To Mahatma Gandhi

DON'T ASK US TO GIVE UP FAST

CALCUTTA, July 24.

"LIFE to us is only worth living if it be for a free, strong and happy India. Death for the same is but a blessing. Our struggles in the past had only one end in view, namely, to secure the freedom of the whole of our people, not for this or that section of the community, certainly not for the domination of this community over that."

Thus runs an appeal made by the political prisoners in the Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails prior to their resorting to hunger-strike which was released to-day by the Political Prisoners' Release Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee through the "United Press" on behalf of the prisoners.

"There is not a single political prisoner", the appeal continues, "who will not gladly give up his life for establishing and strengthening the unity of our people, and if there is anything we detest and abhor most, that is making our question a communal or sectional issue".

ONLY MEANS AVAILABLE TO US

"Called by the urge of immolating ourselves for the nation, we resume our suspended fast. The unfulfilled demand of our people on the one hand, on the other hand the die-hard attitude of the Ministry in Bengal which not only does not move with the people but throws the blame on us when we refuse to be shorn of our self-respect, compelled us to resort to hunger-strike Are we not morally and politically justified after two years of agonised waiting, after the expiry of the time limit given by Mahatma Gandhi, in protesting when attempts are made to wrest the last shreds of human and political dignity from us? We know everyone with a sense of self-respect will agree with us that we are in the right in protesting in the only way available to us, namely, by means of a fast unto death. That is the only way in which we can vindicate our honour. Only by our sufferings can we convince all that we are in earnest not only about release, but also about our declarations to the nation too.

"We declare that we are perfectly aware that the imperialist bureaucracy is the main impediment to our release—directly and indirectly—when it is able to move the Ministers according to its will, our protest is against them—our fast is not at all a protest against the continuance in office of this ministry or any other."

VICTORY LIES AHEAD.

Concluding the appeal says: "Forgive us if our fast causes you pain. Do not try to dissuade us merely to save our lives. No matter whatever happens to us; victory lies ahead of you all. Steadily with heads erect and firm steps our nation is marching forward to the glorious future that awaits it. You are all participants in one form or other in these mighty struggles that are bursting forth throughout the land and are the heralds of the approaching dawn of a free, strong and happy India. We would have been happiest if we had been free to share your struggle and your sufferings. Though that pleasure has been denied to us, do not forget that we march cheerfully in the jaws of death with the full confidence that we have the support of you all when in our own way we contribute our quota and resume the fast we suspended in 1937 for the fulfilment of the National demand —the immediate unconditional release of all political prisoners—restoration of civil liberties."—United Press.

LAUNCH NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN

Released Prisoners' Call To Mahatma

MADARIPUR (Bengal), July 23.

The following letter has been addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by comrades Anukul Chatterjee, Ajit Majumdar and Krishnapada Chakravarty, on behalf of the released political prisoners, about the political prisoners on hunger-strike:—

"Dear Mahamaji,—We are extremely aggrieved to go through your statement to the press rejecting the representations made to you from various quarters to take the leadership of the movement that is developing apace as a sequel to the hunger-strike, which British imperialism and the reactionary Ministries of Bengal and the Punjab have forced the political prisoners to resort to. You have yourself felt that those prisoners should have been released long ago. But, Mahatmaji, the long expected has not yet come. Does not sitting idle with folded hands and without any efforts on our part at this critical juncture mean giving indulgence to an unjust act, which we should never do? Is it not sheer cowardice? Is it not shirking one's responsibility to keep silent when one is convinced that something should be done? 'Truth and Non-violence' teach us that under such circumstances we should be prepared to court even death to undo the wrong done. But even after admitting the justice of the case of the political prisoners you advise them to sit idle. We have been aggrieved at such contradictory views expressed in your statement.

Secondly while the prisoners were on hunger-strike in 1937 you gave them this assurance that if they gave up their strike, you would be able to secure their early release. Since then enough of negotiations have gone on between you and your plenipotentiaries on one hand and the Government on the other, but the prisoners are still rotting behind prison bars.

GANDHIJI'S ASSURANCES

Again, when you met the political prisoners in Alipore and Dum Dum jails, you told them that by April 13 of 1939 you would secure unconditional release of all political prisoners and requested them not to go on hunger-strike. They agreed. You told them further:

'I shall not live for more than a year. You are the cream of the nation. Take this assurance from me that the 13th of April of 1939 is the last date of your release.'

The prisoners regarded your request as a command and obeyed it unflinchingly. You would admit this certainly. Yet the negotiations for a compromise have brought them nowhere. When they realised that the policy of the Government was not to release them all unconditionally, they intimated this by wire to you and sought your permission to resume their suspended hunger strike. In reply you wrote:

"You should not take any step yourselves. Take me as a substitute for your hunger-strike. I shall leave no stone unturned to secure your discharge within 13th April."

The prisoners have carried out your orders to the letter. But was it possible for them to remain idle, as if everything was going on smoothly, when almost full three months were elapsing after April 13? Your promise, and for that matter, the promise of 350 millions of our countrymen and women remained unfulfilled. The demands of our mighty national organisation, the Indian National Congress, of the whole of India, were shamelessly rejected. For those who did never hesitate to sacrifice their lives—may be their method has proved to be wrong—for the cause of the nation and those whom you yourself regard as the "cream of the nation," it is really impossible, Mahatmaji, not to stake their all when before them the demands of the nation, of their leaders, are trampled underfoot. If the nation's demands may not be fulfilled, the nation's honour redeemed, where then Mahatmaji, is the glory of a martyr's life?

LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

We are, therefore, unable to understand the views expressed in your statement. Unfortunately for the cause of India's freedom it has strengthened the hands of those who have trampled our national demand underfoot, of those who refuse to abide by the nation's mandate, and on the contrary—wonderful to tell—has weakened the cause of those who, to redeem the nation's honour and to fulfil the nation's demand, are to-day gradually but steadily treading their painful way to the jaws of Death.

We expect, therefore, and it is our demand on you, that you would immediately plunge yourself into a nationwide movement, request the Congress Ministries to create constitutional deadlocks and take all other steps you deem proper, to save these undaunted soldiers of freedom from certain death and thereby establish the principle of truth and non-violence. The entire nation is ready to march behind you.

Expecting that you have no objection, we send the letter to the press."—United Press.

World Achievement.

Wool From Cows

We live in a wonderful world. Every day our scientists are surprising us with conjuring tricks.

Now there is a possibility of a new process of producing artificial wool, and American inventors are prophesying that the day may soon come when flocks of sheep will give place to herds of cows, for the new wool is manufactured from milk.

Italian scientists who have been experimenting with synthetic fibre for some years have perfected a process similar to the one employed by the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, and so much progress has now been made in the Old World and the New that the widespread use of artificial wool is something which may very easily come to pass.

It is just as likely that this revolution will not take place, for the demand for wool may increase unexpectedly, but there is no doubt that at the moment a new industry is foreshadowed in the report presented by the scientists in Washington. America now produces about 35 million pounds of casein from milk every year, most of it used for coating paper and in the manufacture of plastics. Production could soon be speeded up to 1,000 million pounds a year, and it is obvious that if only the supply of milk is adequate any amount of casein can be made.

It is from casein that the artificial wool is manufactured, the casein being dissolved in a solution which turns it into a thick fluid. By forcing this through multiple spinnerets, similar to those used in the making of rayon, long fibres are produced, which may be hard or soft according to the method adopted for their production. Finally the fibres can be woven into a material differing very slightly from wool. This synthetic fibre does not shrink as much as wool, and its manufacture is said to be comparatively cheap.

EXODUS FROM ALEXANDRETTA

Sequel To Turkish Troops' Entry In City

DAMASCUS: July 24.

Roads leading out of Alexandretta were jammed with thousands of refugees mainly Armenians as Turkish troops formally took possession of Hatay territory yesterday.

The refugees, estimated to number some twenty thousand, presented a pitiful sight as they made their way in the directions of Beirut, Aleppo and Latakia.

From one village of 400 families, 388 Armenian families departed. Many small villages and country districts lost almost all their inhabitants.—Reuter.

Peace Mission Bears Fruit

Jawahar's Colombo Talks Conclude: Changes In Repatriation Plan

COLOMBO, July 24.

The momentous parleys between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Ceylon Ministry terminated at five in the afternoon, after lasting for nearly two hours, in partial victory for Panditji's mission to the Island Colony.

The "United Press" understands that, as indicated yesterday, a change has taken place in the Ministry's attitude to the repatriation question and that they have undertaken to introduce several changes for the better in the scheme.

It is learnt that the number of men affected by it will be reduced by 50 per cent and hard cases will be again scrutinised and the terms will be liberalised.

As a result of this understanding reached between Panditji and the Ceylon Ministers, further parleys will be postponed and carried on through correspondence. The modified scheme of the Ministry, it is understood, will be embodied in a formal communication and sent to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in a few days.

Panditji, it is learnt, will get in touch with Gandhiji and other Congress leaders on his arrival in India and ascertain their opinion on the modified scheme before sending his reply to the Ceylon Ministry and carrying on further negotiations.—United Press.

CHURCHILL, STILL UNAPPROACHABLE IN BR. CABINET?

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Despite positive statements and reports carried during the last few days that Mr. Winston Churchill will enter the Cabinet very soon, the truth seems to be that Mr. Chamberlain is no nearer to admitting Mr. Churchill to his Cabinet than he has ever been, according to informed circles

It is stated that there are more people within his own party who are advising Mr. Chamberlain not to admit him than there are Conservatives who want him admitted.—United Press.

STIFF TERMS TO BRITAIN

LONDON: July 24.

According to Japanese Press reports, the following Japanese demands will be made at to-day's round table conference:—

Extradition of four men alleged to be assassinators of Cheng-shi-Kang, Tientsin Customs Commissioner, strict policing of unlawful elements within the British Concession in Tientsin and maintenance of peace and order there, search for anti-Japanese elements in the Concession, discharge of anti-Japanese Chinese officials surrender of silver held in Chinese banks in the Concession, prohibition of circulation of the Chungking dollar within the Concession and permission for examination by the Japanese of Chinese money in the hands of Exchange Banks and firms.

PEARL RIVER TO BE CLOSED

The Pearl River is likely to be closed shortly for a fortnight owing to "military operations," according to official reports from Canton.

It is stated that the river will be closed to foreign warships as well as merchant vessels.—Reuter

FLEET AND AIR EXERCISES

LONDON, July 24.

A white paper gives an estimate of further numbers required to be voted for the Navy for the year ending March 31 next as 12,000 officers, seamen, boys and royal marines. Original estimate was 1,33,000 representing the maximum bearing.

It is explained that it is too early to estimate precisely the numbers likely to be borne at the end of the financial year but it is possible the figure of about 1,38,000 will be reached.

A supplementary estimate will be presented at a later date to provide for expenditure on pay, allowances and maintenance of additional personnel, which in the meantime will be met from funds voted for the services of the year.

An explanatory memorandum states that as a result of the decision of the Government to call up a number of retired naval officers, pensioners and ex-service men for Combined Fleet and Air Exercises in August and September, the total number of officers, seamen, boys and Royal Marines employed in that period is expected to reach 145,000.—Reuter.

KING LEOPOLD'S CALL TO NATION

"Keep Your Presence Of Mind"

BRUSSELS: July 24.

"WE MUST KEEP OUR PRESENCE OF MIND AND RESOLVE TO KEEP OURSELVES OUT OF ANY CONFLICT THAT DOES NOT THREATEN OUR RIGHTS," declared King Leopold speaking at the centenary celebration of the Marihave Iron Works.

"The international horizon is not quite so clear as one would like it to be," he said, "but, armed to the teeth, let us determine to remain our own masters more than ever. Faced with the difficulty of the period, all Belgians must understand that only our united efforts, military co-operation and a spirit of fraternity can allow us to regard the future with confidence and expect better days."—Reuter.

SALVAGE OF "THETIS"

LONDON, July 24.

A Conference between the Admiralty and Salvage experts to discuss the next stage of the Salvage of the submarine "Thetis" will be held at the Admiralty on July 27.

Captain Hudson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons that as long as there was a reasonable possibility of salving the submarine "Thetis" he thought that it would be generally agreed that operations should continue in order that the fullest information might be available as to the cause of the accident.—Reuter.

King's Surprise Visit To Shipyard

LONDON, July 23.

Their Majesties paid a surprise visit to the shipyard where a research ship, "Research" is being built, and spent 20 minutes inspecting the ship which is being constructed without the smallest particles of metal in order to avoid affecting the delicate compass readings.

The crew will not even be allowed razor blades.—Reuter.

Julien Poirier Dead

PARIS, July 24.

Julien Poirier, one of the two men arrested for alleged offences against the safety of the state died at the Clamart Military Hospital, to which he was removed from prison some days ago. Poirier was employed in the Advertising Department of the "Figaro."—Reuter.

High Floods Expected In Cuttack

CUTTACK, July 24.

High floods are apprehended in river Brahmani flowing through the Cuttack district, which, according to the official report, has exceeded its previous level at Jenapore yesterday.

Meanwhile, Government are preparing themselves for any emergency, and the District Magistrate of Cuttack has requested the President of the Cuttack District Congress Committee to submit a list of volunteers who are ready to help in the relief work, whenever necessary.—United Press.

Prohibition Sub-Committees

(Through Central Board of Prohibition Volunteers. "E" Division.)

A meeting was held in the premises of the Gold Filled Leather Works to elect a Committee for Prohibition. The president of meeting was Mr. Ratilal S. Shah, owner of the factory, who made clear to his workers that whosoever will drink after the 1st of August would be dismissed. Mr. D. D. Deshpande, Sub-Divisional Officer Sion spoke. The following committee was elected.

Sit. Ratilal S. Shah President.
Sits. Bhanbhai Dalal Secretary

MEMBERS

Sits. Kashiram Ramaji, Aba Rama, Dhondiba Hari, Himraj Lalhu, Budhaidas.

HINDU COLONY COMMITTEE

The following Sub-Divisional Committee is formed at Hindu Colony where Mr. T. P. Joshi is working as a Sub-Divisional Officer.

Sjt. S M Shahapurkar. F.C.I. (Birm.) President.

Dr. S G Jooshi. M.S. (Bombay) and Dr. S K Bose M.B.B.S. Joint Vice Presidents.

Mr. G D Abhyankar, and Mr. V H Yadav. (Hublikar) Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MEMBERS

Dr. G M Phadake M.D. F.R.C.S. (England) Dr. M B Udgaokar M.B. B.S. Dr. S W Gulgule M.B.B.S. Mr S R Mogre B.A: S.T.C. A D Nayampally. D S Nadkarni. V S Parab, M S Keer, M W Parab, G N Sawant.

PRINCES' CASE AGAINST PRESENT INSTRUMENT

Four-fold Objections To Terms Of Accession To Federation: Simla Talks Next Month

SIMLA, July 24.

It appears after the Viceroy's return from monsoon tour by the middle of August there is probability of the Committee of Ministers meeting in Simla in the latter part of the next month. This may take place before replies to the Crown Representative regarding the Revised Draft Instrument of Accession become due.

Simla Conference Plan

It is expected that the Jam Saheb and Ministers of several States would visit Simla and hold discussions with the political authorities before sending in the replies by September 1 next.

Option Of Reconsideration

The "United Press" learns that such States as have already sent in their communications on the revised Draft Instrument of Accession would have the benefit of the extended time limit and would be allowed to submit the final replies till the extended date and if they so desire, to withdraw those already sent in.

THE PRINCES' CASE

From enquiries in informed circles the "United Press" gathers that the outstanding points on which negotiations are informally taking place between the States' representatives and the Paramount Power regarding accession to Federation are as follows:—

Firstly, the States are now of the opinion that their special rights and privileges should be more adequately safeguarded than is possible under the provisions of the Government of India Act. It is understood that while the authorities are in agreement with the States as regards the necessity of protecting these rights and privileges, they are of opinion that the provisions of the Constitution which impose a special responsibility on the Governor-General as well as the Governors of the Provinces to safeguard the rights of the States, and the rights and dignity of their Rulers are sufficient for the purpose. The States on the other hand desire a specific provision in the Instrument of Accession itself for the protection of these rights so as to attract the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in case the rights are infringed. The States appear to have been particularly nervous in the matter in view of alleged failure on the part of the Governors of Provinces to give them protection against agitation directed from British India —a protection which they contend they are entitled to under the provision of the Government of India Act regarding the special responsibilities of Governors.

THEIR STATUS.

Secondly, disappointment appears to have been caused among the States by reason of the proposal to treat them on the same footing as the provinces in the matter of executive administration of Federal laws that may be entrusted to them or to their officers on behalf of the Federation. It is pointed out that there is a special provision in the Government of India Act which contemplates special treatment to the States in this matter. It has been a moot point with the States that even in the field of Federal Legislation applying to them the responsibility for carrying out executive administration should vest in them, so that there may not be any direct interference on the part of Federal Officers for the purpose of carrying out the executive policy of the Federation in a Federated State. Under the system of Provincial Autonomy there is comparatively little scope for the provinces to act as the agents of the Federal Government in a similar manner. Hence the quantum of Federal Executive authority that will be allowed to the provinces to exercise on behalf of the Federation will be very limited and the analogy, therefore, of the provinces makes no appeal to the States.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

Thirdly, the financial aspect of the Federation affects different States differently according to the financial system in operation therein. Under existing conditions no State can be called upon to contribute to the Central Exchequer anything beyond what may be paid by it as a tribute. The amount of tributes, however, varies and there are States which do not pay any tribute at all. As a feature of the Federation all the tributes will in course of time be abolished But at the same time the tax jurisdiction of the Federal Government will be extended over the Federated States and the amount of liability to taxation would be an uncertain factor, depending upon the exigencies of the Federal Exchequer. The vague fear of uncertain burden of taxation appears to be influencing the minds of the Rulers to a large extent. Besides there are certain specific proposals which appear to have deepened their prejudice. Many States derive a considerable revenue from land customs and one of the present proposals is to restrict the authority of the States to levy land customs, both export and import duties, to the rates that prevailed in the year 1936-37 and to the yield from these duties in that year. As a result of this the States will be deprived of the benefit of the expansion of revenue from these sources and their authority to vary the rates of the duties as well as the list of taxable commodities will be strictly limited. Excise duties that may be levied by the States in the field to be covered by the Federal Tax Authority in future will also be limited to the figures of the year 1936-37, laying it open to the same objection on the part of the States as in the case of land customs duties.

CUSTOMS CORDON.

A fourth feature which appears to have disturbed the States very much arises out of the Billl now pending before Parliament for the amendment of certain provisions of the Government of India Act. One of the provisions of the amending Bill would authorise the drawing of a customs cordon round a Federated State in certain circumstances through necessary legislation in that matter will be permissible to be introduced only with the previous consent of the Governor-General. It is understood that there will be a new clause in the Governor-General's Instrument of Instructions laying down the conditions under which he is expected to give his previous consent to the introduction of any legislative measure for such purpose. The principal circumstances which will justify such measures are understood to be determined between units in the economic and fiscal fields as well as the necessity of safeguarding Federal revenues and carrying out international obligations. It is argued on behalf of the States that these provisions would enable economic strangle hold over the States in the interest of British India.

While the above are the broad features of the Princes' case, there are, it is understood, additional points of individual interest peculiar to different States in regard to which independent negotiations are proceeding.

Speculations are being made as to the possibility of satisfactory settlement of these issues being arrived at soon enough for the purpose of launching Federation in 1941.—United Press.

Prof. H. J. Molony Dead

LONDON, July 24.

The death has occurred of Prof. H. J. Molony.—Reuter.

(Prof. H. J. Molony was professor of equity and real property at University College clerk. He has published "The Law relating to Criminal Injury.")

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 30 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D. COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (R. A., A.A.I.A.) Course though the last two represent crowded professions

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Approaching Fateful Day For Liquor Trade

PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIES

Army Of Preventive Staff And Measures Against Smugglers

Just one week more and the City and Suburbs of Bombay will have gone dry.

On that fateful day the 39 trade and import licensees, 65 foreign liquor licensees, 28 foreign liquor "on" licensees, 54 refreshment rooms allowed to sell liquor, 14 hotels, 252 country spirit shops, 129 toddy shops, 248 tree-foot booths, 15 opium shops and 35 hemp drug shops, 879 concerns altogether, which have been doing a flourishing business for a long time, dealing out poison to the people, will be closed for ever.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

The Prohibition Propaganda Board has been putting in a spell of intensive work. More divisional, sub-divisional, Chawl and Mohalla committees were constituted during the week and the services of eminent persons to work on these committees have been secured.

Special mention must be made of Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law, who has agreed to serve as the president of a committee of citizens formed to popularize Prohibition in the "C" Division.

WHAT LORRIES SHOULD DO.

Three companies of Powada (Ballad) singers, under Mr. K. M. Sakhwalkar, S. M. Savant and D. E Ekbote are giving daily programmes in different divisions. The Prohibition lorries are also doing their bit particularly in the border villages, which are receiving special attention. But it is noticed that the lorries keep on constantly moving and that at a pretty pace, so that when the public hear the sound of the lorries and come out of their homes to listen to the message of Prohibition they find that the lorries have whizzed away and their sound is fading away in the distance. The propaganda of these lorries would perhaps be more effective if their message was delivered while the lorries are kept stationary at street corners or in any case if they cannot do so, are made to move at the slowest possible speed.

The Prohibition Board has decided to publish a booklet on "Prohibition" which will be available shortly. It contains speeches and writings on the subject by Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Ministers and other eminent public men.

PREVENTIVE WORK.

The preventive staff has nearly completed its plan of work. 70 police officers and 600 police constables assisted by 900 prohibition Guards will be charged with the duty of strictly enforcing the Prohibition rules and to prevent smuggling.

The dry area will be cordoned off by part of the police staff and the territorial waters will also be strictly patrolled to prevent the smuggling of liquor by road, rail, air or sea.

It may be interesting to note that the Bombay City and Suburbs between them consume on the whole more than two and a half million gallons of various kinds of liquor.

STUPENDOUS TOTAL.

According to the figures for 1937-38 the Bombay Suburban district consumed 30,975 gallons of country spirits; 415,464 gallons of toddy, 453 gallons of wine, 3,615 gallons of spirits, and 15,054 gallons of beer.

The City of Bombay consumed during the same year 287,829 gallons of country spirits, 1,71,471 gallons of toddy, 24,195 gallons of wines; 85,355 gallons of spirits and 729,908 gallons of beer besides 33,360 gallons of spirits made in India in private factories for human consumption.

This gives us the stupendous total of 2,697,679 gallons of alcoholic drinks in one form or another!

UNDER PROHIBITION.

The quantity of liquor that is likely to be consumed in Bombay hereafter will present a pleasing contrast to these horrible figures. It is estimated that about 4,000 drink licenses may be issued in Bombay city and suburbs. Each license-holder will be entitled to get seven units of liquor per month. A unit may consist of a bottle of whisky, or three bottles of wine or nine bottles of beer. Calculating on the basis of the liquid, which is largest in volume, 252,000 bottles of beer are likely to be drunk in Bombay. In terms of gallons this will come to 42,000 or one-sixty-fourth part or 1.6 per cent. of the quantity consumed in the pre-prohibition days.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued from Page 6).

India. The National Movement will join the International Bureau when the national self-respect of coloured scouts is guaranteed. The present International Scout Constitution is not acceptable so long as it insists upon the British Empire ideology.

* * * *

After destroying unity at the Round Table Conference by issuing the notorious Secret Circular, the B. P. Associations have now again started a talk of unity. This is apparently the only way of an honourable retreat after taking up an impossible stand at the behest of the Punjab knights. The Indian public should not be led away by such talks of unity. There will be no unity at the cost Indian nationalism. Before there can be unity, the B. P. Association must give up its present leadership, its present Constitution, and its present Pledge. Besides an Indian Scout Movement will not tolerate the interference of even the highest British officials in the matters of a non-political movement, and will demand the nationalisation of the Girl Guides. These are fundamental barriers in the way of Unity, and on these there will be no compromise.

* * * *

Pandit Bajpai has come to Bombay to give a fillip to the Girl Scout Movement and also obtain funds for the National Headquarters. Most of the Provincial Associations are given grants by the respective Governments, but the National Headquarters has to look after Provinces that are not so fortunate. It is hoped that Bombay will not fail to give that support the premier national youth organisation of the nation deserves and Panditji will be given that silver which is so much needed to protect our national organisation from the antagonism and attacks that are financed by some Indian Princes and Imperialist reactionaries. The National Headquarters has to build up the organisation in Sind and assist the Punjab and Bengal. Besides it has to prepare for the great National Gathering of Scouts at Amritsar at the end of this year. The public cannot fail to realise the material needs of a great national institution which is spread over an area greater than most of the Western countries and has one of the greatest scout memberships known to the world.

A SHORT STORY

OUTDATED

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

This candid camera business is becoming a craze. As a matter of fact, is has already become a craze. People, because of it, are actually going nuts. Enos Linton was going nuts. That's why he fired Felix Jesson.

Felix Jesson was as promising a young apprentice as Old Enos had ever established in his bank. Enos firmly believed, occupy his, the president's chair.

Having no children of his own Enos, took a keen personal interest in Felix. He was justly proud of the lad's aptitude.

Then Felix got the candid camera craze Enos became painfully aware of it one morning when he looked up from his desk to find Felix squinting through the finder of a candid camera. The camera was pointed at Enos He heard a click.

"Thanks, boss," Felix grinned. "It ought to be a beaut. I'll give you a print."

Felix went out. Enos scowled. He didn't like this. He didn't like it a bit. If a bank employee wanted to have an outside hobby all right. But he shouldn't pretend to indulge that hobby during business hours.

An hour later Enos had occasion to go out into the bank. He was amazed to discover Felix sitting on the floor taking an angle shot of grey-haired old Mr. Lobdell, a teller of thirty years standing.

Enos cleared his throat. Felix looked over his shoulder, then whirled around and snapped another picture of Enos scowling down at him.

Before the day had passed Felix had taken at least two shots of everyone in the bank. He was ten minutes late returning from lunch. The next day and the day after that Felix continued to take candid camera shots. Mostly of customers. That was bad. Bad indeed.

Enos operated his bank by a set of hard and fast rules. He couldn't break those rules now, and so, much as it pained him, he fired Felix, after a full week of candid camera indulgence.

The discharge of Felix appeared to affect Enos more than it did Felix. Felix appeared philosophical, almost cheerful about it. He got his had and rushed from the bank, hugging his camera, an eager light in his eyes.

Enos brooded. It wasn't good for a man to have his hopes and illusions shattered. He had believed in Felix, had great hopes for him. Rather a blow to a man's pride. And what would Felix do now? Felix had a mother and sister dependent upon him.

Enos was sad for two days. At noon on the third day a car stopped in front of the bank and three men came inside. A fourth remained at the wheel of the car.

The trio produced revolvers and as casually as you please demands that everyone get into a corner. Everyone did, fearful and trembling. Then the bandits scooped up all the money in sight, stuffed it into a bag, and backed to the

Then Felix got the candid Camera craze.

door. The leader of the trio quite amicably told the frightened group in the corner that he would "blow the lousy head off the first rat" who made a move during the next ten minutes. Then the trio departed.

The group in the corner waited five minutes. They summoned the police. The police came and demanded facts to work on. Did anyone recognize any of the bandits? Could they describe them? No, no one could. But wait! Suddenly old Mr. Lobdell, who had survived two former holdups, remembered that one of the bandits looked like pictures of the gangster Tony Celiberti which he had seen in the newspapers.

With this to go on the police located Mr. Celiberti and asked him personal questions. But Tony was impudent. Where was he at 12-15 o'clock? Why, he had a dozen witnesses to the fact that he was in such and such a restaurant eating his lunch. The police felt disappointed. They knew they'd never be able to break the alibi of Mr. Celiberti. So they abandoned, temporarily asking him personal questions and went seeking other clues:—

At 11 a.m., of the next day Felix appeared at the office of Enos. Felix looked downcast and ashamed and contrite. He declared that he was sorry. He asked Enos' forgiveness. He begged to be given back his job.

This was the first nice thing that had happened to Enos since yesterday's robbery. He regarded Felix sternly.

"Felix, you know I have hard and fast rules. We cannot tolerate any further nonsense with a camera."

Felix' eyes lighted, then dulled. He admitted that his mother and sister had given him a talking to, had persuaded him to abandon indulging his hobby during business hours.

"But you see, it's like this, Mr. Linton. Those camera roles have thirty-five shots on them and you can't develop any until they're all exposed. Yesterday I was coming up here and I had one shot left and I thought I'd better take it before I got inside the bank. So I did, and this is the result."

Enos at first wasn't going to examine the result. Then his eye fell on the figure of a man carrying a black bag. The man's face was turned toward the camera, and could not be mistaken as that of Tony Celiberti, and in the background was the bank's chime clock with the hands pointing at exactly 12-15.

Enos gaped, glared, then looked up at Felix and smiled. "I think," he said, "it's about time this bank changed its policy. Hard and fast rules were all right in their day; mine seem to be outdated by a candid camera."

MAKING THE FRONTIER SAFE FOR EMPIRE

Dr. Lohia Exposes Lt.-Col. Bruce's Fabrication Of Contemporary History

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Dr. R. M. Lohia has issued the following statement in the press:

"A British military officer who served on the Indian Frontier for thirty years has been spreading in London some fanciful tales and fabricated facts about the Frontier. At a meeting of the East India Association, held on 16th May, Lt.-Col. Bruce spoke on "The problem of the Indian Frontier" and was introduced to the audience by the Chairman, Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, as the most experienced living individual in the world on Frontier problems. I may reasonably, therefore, be permitted to extract an example of the experience and wisdom of Lt. Col. Bruce from the 'Asiatic Review' of July in which his speech has appeared.

RED SHIRT LEADERS DOING

The Lt.-Col. was attempting to prove that the recent Waziristan troubles could be traced largely to a psychological factor. The Waziri tribesmen had lost their faith in the British will and power to rule. They were no longer afraid of the British. They had, therefore, ceased to respect the British power for, in the Waziri heart, fear and respect go together. In illustration, the Lt. Colonel said, "But how much longer, in face of such happenings as I have depicted, could the peace of Waziristan be expected to last? What the Red Shirt leader had preached was well-known to them—"to drive the British out of India." Try them and put yourself into the minds of the tribesmen—the tribesmen with their mentality and out-look—and think with what amazement they heard of the Red Shirt leader's brother being called on to form a ministry. I am not arguing whether such a policy was right or wrong. All I am saying is "how can the tribesmen be expected to understand"

PREDATING AND POST-DATING

I am not so much concerned with the opinions of the Lt. Colonel. They are those of a man being swept away in a flood. But I am concerned with the military man's dates. He is post-dating the Waziristan revolt and pre-dating the summons to the Congress leader to form his ministry. The Waziristan revolt had started very much earlier than the inauguration in April, 1937, of the new Constitution. Dr. Khan's ministry, of course, came very much later. But what does the military man care for dates? He claims the right to mix them up in his bag of thirty years' experience of the Frontier. This is, however, a gross falsification of contemporary history. The military man's opinions may only arouse our ridicule and we may rest there but his fabrication of facts should not be tolerated. He has, moreover, spent a lot of coarse passion in defence of a wrong statement and has called the prospect of a Congress Ministry in the eyes of the tribesmen as the "outside poison which shook their belief" in the British. Lt. Col. Bruce is presumably drawing a heavy pension yet from the Indian tax-payer. The least that he can do is to apologise for his mistake and volunteer to forego his pension. Is it not possible for the Frontier Premier to bring his error home to the Lt. Colonel through the appropriate channels?

ARMY CHIEF'S WAYS

If the mind of Lt. Col Bruce is any indication, the Indian army chiefs are working for and hoping to further tighten their iron grip on the Frontier. Only so do they believe can they make the Frontier safe for the Indian Empire as also for the British Empire as a whole in its wars. But other trends have also come to stay. At the meeting at which the Lt. Col. spoke a C.I.E., quoted men closely connected with the Congress Pathan Government as saying "if we were allowed to go and talk to the tribesmen—we of the same race, religion, culture—we would not find it difficult to establish relations of confidence which would perhaps produce a solution." The Congress has hardly any time left to take permission of others to be allowed to go. This right belongs to it."—A.P.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

was received with loud cries of "No" from Conservative benches.

"The declaration does not connote any change of the British Government's policy in China," declared the Prime Minister later when replying to Mr. A. Greenwood.

Asked for an assurance that the Chinese silver reserve in Tientsin would not be surrendered to the Japanese, Mr. R. A. Butler declared that the Japanese Government had never formulated to His Majesty's Government any proposals regarding the disposal of this reserve.

LIQUOR FOR BRITISH TROOPS

Prohibition Does Not Come In Way Of Supply

LONDON, July 24.

"In none of the five provinces where there is prohibition are British troops prevented from obtaining alcoholic liquor," declared Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead in the House of Commons, answering Sir Alfred Knox.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead added: "Any proposals for the extension of prohibition will be carefully watched by the Government of India from this point of view."

Laughter greeted Sir Alfred Knox when he suggested that any proposal to interfere with the British soldier's beer would be disastrous.

NAZI PROPAGANDA.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead, asked by Lt. Commander Fletcher if he had any statement to make concerning the expenditure on propaganda by Nazi Agents to provoke anti-British intrigue in India, stated that the Marquess of Zetland had no statement to make in regard to expenditure of this kind.

"Mr. Fletcher will no doubt appreciate that it is not always practicable to make public detailed information which may come to hand on this subject, but I can assure him that a very careful watch is kept of foreign propaganda activities in India."—Reuter.

STATEMENT IN LORDS

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Lords, Lord Halifax, after making an identical statement as Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on the formula agreed upon at the Tientsin discussions, declared that during the conversations leading to the agreement, it was understood firstly that the Japanese Government did not intend to preclude His Majesty's Government from making representations of any cases that might arise;

Secondly His Majesty's Government made clear in their view that nothing in the formula affected their position and obligations to other powers which view was considered by both parties to be self-evident.

Lord Halifax revealed that Sir Robert Craigie had represented to the Japanese Government the great importance of discouraging press recriminations and exaggerated claims "which can only prejudice the result of the negotiations," Lord Halifax continued, "on local issues now about to open."

Sir Robert Craigie also made strong representations on the subject of Anti-British agitation. "It is to be anticipated," concluded Lord Halifax, "that as a result of the agreement now reached, this agitation will cease. Meanwhile Baron Hiranuma is reported to have said that the Japanese Government, now that they had fixed their policy, could control agitation not in accordance with it."—Reuter.

Lord Sinha's Application

LONDON, July 24.

The decision of the Lords Committee of privileges on Lord Sinha's application for a writ of summons is expected to-morrow.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 24.

The death has occurred of Prof Archibald Young, a leading Surgeon.

The death has occurred of Baron Emile Beaumont Derlanger, a well-known banker and protagonist of the projected Channel Tunnel.—Reuter.

Greater Bombay Scheme

Mr. Patil To Inspect Proposed Boundary

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, is leaving for Bombay to-morrow where he will go round the City and Suburbs to see the boundaries of the proposed Greater Bombay.

He is meeting there several people directly concerned with the scheme and is likely to discuss plans relating to the enforcement of the scheme.

He is returning to Poona the same evening.

KALE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of the Kale Committee which the Government appointed to consider the entire question of the reorganisation of administration of Local Bodies is expected to be submitted to Government by September. The Committee which has put in enormous labour and has recorded voluminous evidence will consider the question of cadres for Chief Officers of Municipalities and Administrative Officers of Local Boards among other subjects. This question, it might be stated, has time and again engaged the attention of all those interested in the advancement of local Self-Government.

Government are no less alive to the fact that establishment of separate cadres for these and having power to themselves to appoint them should go a long way in making Local Bodies more efficient and less susceptible to varying fortunes of party groups. Nevertheless they will prefer to wait till the Kale Committee's report is submitted.

138 Arabs Arrested By Troops And Police

JERUSALEM July 24

One hundred and thirty-eight Arabs were arrested by troops and police in the course of a major clean up in Haifa and Acre suburbs.—Reuter.

ARYA SAMAJISTS SCRUTINISE NIZAM STATE REFORMS

No Decision Reached After Six Hours, Discussion

NEW DELHI, July 24.

The Working Committee of the International Aryan League at their meeting held to-day under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Ghanshyamsingh Gupta, considered threadbare for about six hours the reforms proposals of the Nizam's Government. The meeting which was attended by prominent Arya Samaj leaders of different provinces did not arrive at any definite decision regarding their attitude towards the proposals and adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.—United Press.

GRAVE COMMUNAL TENSION AT JALGAON

JALGAON, July 24.

An order under Section 144 was promulgated in Jalgaon last night prohibiting for a week the assembly of more than four persons and the carrying of lathis, knives and other weapons.

This was a sequel to grave communal tension. Three minor incidents in which there was stone-throwing were reported in the course of Saturday and Sunday. Police intervened and prevented further clashes.

A palkhi procession returning from Pandhapur on Saturday night was escorted by a strong police guard and passed off peacefully.—A P.

EX-BENGAL MINISTER DEAD

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Alhadj Sir Abdel Kerim Ghuznavi, Nawab Bahadur of Dilduar, Mymensingh, died in his Calcutta residence this afternoon.—A.P.

(Sir A. K. Ghuznavi was member of Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal 1929-34, and Minister of Government of Bengal from 1924. He was President of the Bengal Simon Commission. He was a widely travelled man. He belonged to the family of Lohanis, the last independent Afghan Chieftains of Bengal.)

MUTT AND JEFF—Apparently the Admiral Wears Them in His Sleep By BUD FISHER

?
WELL! WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING AT?
THERE'S SOMETHING THAT LOOKS ODD ABOUT THE ADMIRAL THIS MORNING!
OH, I SEE WHAT IT IS, MUTT!
WHAT?
FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE WE KNOW THE AD, HE'S LEFT HIS MEDALS OFF!
GOOD GOSH! I FORGOT TO TAKE THEM OFF MY PAJAMAS!

Absence Of Civil Liberties In Central India States

Conference Committee's Resolutions On Police Doings In Indore And Bhopal

(From Our Own Correspondent).
KHANDWA, July 19.

The Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference met under the Presidentship of Working President Mr. S M. Akarakar Editor of "Hindi Swarajya" in the Hindi Swarajya Office Khandwa.

Sjt. Kamalashanker Pandya Dohad, Vice-President, Sjt. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya General Secretary, Sjt. Nandkishore Tiwari, Joint Secretary Sjt. Hajarilal Jadia Indore, Sjt. Shivshanker Rawal Ujjain, Sjt. Shakir Alikhan Bhopal, Sjt. Hamidali Rajgarh members of the Working Committee attended the meeting. Messrs. Chandmal Mehta Rutlam Praja Mandal Secretary and Mr. Ramnarayan Mishra kisan worker of Rajgarh and Narsinggarh attended by special permission.

OFFICE ORGANISATION

Sjt. Diwan Shatrughansingh, M.L.A. was co-opted by the Committee as a member of the Working Committee from the Bundelkhand area, with the sanction of Acharya Narendradeo.

After a long discussion it was decided that the permanent office of the Central India States' People's Conference be kept at Khandwa. An estimate for the coming year was also passed and with a view to meet the office expenses and the loss amount of Rs 175 of the Dohad session and Rs 250 the donation amount demanded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the All-India States' People's Conference from the General Secretary of the Conference Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya who is also the member of the Standing Committee, it was unanimously decided to issue a public appeal for funds of 4,000. Four thousand Rupees. The General Secretary Sjt. Kanhayalal D. Vaidya was authorised to tour and collect this amount and the members of the Committee were requested to help him in the collections and also to collect in individual capacity.

INDIVIDUAL STATES PROBLEMS

After considering the present political situation and the repressive policy adopted by the Central India States with a view to suppress the peaceful and legitimate activities of the C. I. subjects the Working Committee authorised the Working President to issue a Statement on the States agitations.

The Committee afterwards discussed the problems of individual States and passed eleven resolutions on the different States of Central India.

The following is the text of the resolutions:—

This Committee deplores the various excesses committed in Sam thar State in arresting, imprisoning and beating peasants and Prajamandal workers without any offence and sympathises with the people for their peaceful resistance for fundamental rights of Civil Liberties. In the interest of the State the Committee urges upon the Ruler to restore Civil Liberties, release the arrested persons and concede the demands of the Prajamandal.

This Committee condemns the repressive policy followed by the Rutlam Administration in suppressing the peaceful and legitimate activities of the Rutlam Prajamandal, restricting the Civil Liberties of the people, banning the Kisan procession, promulgation of Sec. 144 arrest and imprisonment of Sjt. Sobhagmal Porwal and protest against the beating of Prajamandal workers, Biharilal Vyas' Ranjitsingh, Juggankhan and Shantilal by Goondaism. In the opinion of the Working Committee the increasing goondaism is a danger to the peace of Rutlam city and is a sign of weakness and backwardness of Rutlam Administration. This Committees requests the Rutlam Ruler to remove the restrictions on the Civil liberties, release Sjt. Sibhagmal, take legal steps against goondas and redress the grievances of the peasants.

INDORE ADMINISTRATION.

The Working Committee of the C. I. States' People's Conference is grieved to learn that the Indore Administration adopt unjust ways to suppress the just dissatisfaction of the Indore subjects against the Municipal taxes. This Committee condemns the Lathi charge made on peaceful citizens and the detention of Sjt. Ratanlal Upadhyay without any trial. This Conference further urges upon the Indore Administration to either prosecute Sjt. Ratanlal Upadhyay in open court or release him and punish those persons who may held guilty in the impartial enquiry of the Lathi charge.

This Committee has heard the reports about the exhibition of Police force at the time of the second session of the Indore Praja Parishad. Such exhibition of force with the peaceful and legitimate activities of the Indore Praja Parisnad session is nothing but a joke with the Civil liberties of the people with a view to terrorize the people which is totally condemnable. The Working Committee condemns such actions of the Indore Police.

The Committee has further heard with regret that the Indore Government placed various obstacles in Prajamandals Municipal election campaign, even taking away propaganda facilities. While condemning the Indore Government for such action the Committee appreciates the sense of citizenship of the Indore public who have voted in favour of Prajamandal candidates and congratulates the Prajamandal for its success at the poles.

RAJGARH PRAJAMANDAL.

The Working Committee of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference disappproves of the actions of the Rajgarh Council Administration of suppressing the Civil liberties of the people, repression of Prajamandal workers, cancellation of Sanad of Prajamandal President Sjt. Sajjansingh, the whole time police watch on the workers, harassment of Prajamandal members through their concerned Criminal cases, not accepting the demand of reducing land revenue, and the deportation of Sjt. Ramnarayan Mishra for one year. In the opinion of the Committee such repressive policy is harmful for the people and the State and therefore this Committee urges upon the President of the Rajgarh Council to stop repression and give facilities to the Prajamandal workers to carry on the Prajamandal activities in the State.

Looking to the present state of affair of the Jhabua State the Working Committee authorises the Joint Secretary Sjt. Nandkishore Tiwari to enquire into the present Jhabua situation and submit detailed report within one month.

The Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference condemns the autocratic administration of Narsinggarh State where Civil liberties are restricted, Kisan worker Sjt. Ramnarayan Mishras deportation and confiscation of the property of Mr. Mishra. The Committee further urges upon the Ruler to grant Civil liberties cancel deportation order of Mr. Mishra and return the property of Sjt. Mishra.

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN BHOPAL.

The Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference deplores the continued repression of Civil liberties in Bhopal State and not showing the courage of the State to accept the proposal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for having in impartial enquiry through the Indian Civil Liberties Union on the question of Civil Liberties. Not only that but a respectable and responsible pleader Sjt. Valabhdas Gupta is treated in a way which reflects on the attitude of the Judicial officers and Bhopal Government. The example of Mr. Gupta is a fresh example how Civil liberties are crushed in Bhopal and the Prajamandal activities are suppressed. Looking to such an attitude of the State the Committee authorises the Secretary to enquire into the above instances and submit its report before the Committee.

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Truth About 'Composite Leadership'

KRIPALANI PLEADS FOR 'GRASP OF FACTS' AND 'SELF-ANALYSIS'

Acharya J. B. Kripalani writes:

Clarifying the position of the leftists in the Congress Dr. Z. Ahmed in a speech recently delivered is reported to have said that the socialist party unlike Mr. M. N. Roy does not demand alternate leadership, but only composite leadership of the Congress.

For exact and scientific thinking it is necessary that this idea of composite leadership should be clearly defined and understood. The Socialist leaders do command a position in the Congress and in the country. They attract large audiences. They get more than their share of public ovations and addresses. Their programmes are announced in the press. Their least utterances are broadcast throughout the country. They organise demonstrations, protest meetings and All-India Days. Their leadership in the purely Kisan and Labour organisations is never challenged. They rule supreme in these fields of national activity. They have numerous papers of their own. In fact there are as many radical periodicals as there are radical groups or sub-groups; nay there are as many papers as there are radical leaders. The members of radical groups are office bearers in provincial and other local Congress Committees. A fair number of them are delegates and the members of the A.I.C.C. As a matter of fact more of them are office bearers and Members of elective Committees in the Congress, than their numbers or their influence in the Country would justify. They hold additional offices in the Kisan Sabhas, the Labour Organisations and in their own particular groups within or without the Congress. They have in these bodies parallel Presidents. General Secretaries Treasurers and Working Committees. They exercise more than their due share of influence in shaping the Congress policy and framing its resolutions. They have free access to Gandhiji. He always finds time for them and patiently discusses with them political affairs. They are, in short, leaders in every sense of the term in their own eyes and in the eyes of the public. What is it then that they want so that their idea of composite leadership may be fulfilled? Evidently they seem to set little value by the position they occupy in the country and they already hold in the Congress organisation. We can, therefore, only guess at their ambitions. What perhaps they want is membership of the Congress Working Committee. They seem to think that nothing less will complete their leadership. If this is so, do they realise that they have more parties, sections and leaders among them than can be conveniently accommodated in a Committee of 14? They have nowhere suggested the expansion of this Committee.

FIVE PARTIES

Let us see what would happen if they are accommodated in the Working Committee. There are at least five parties of them within the Congress not to talk of the right, centre and left in each party. There are (1) the Congress Socialists, (2) the Royists, (3) the Communists, and (4) the Members of the Forward Bloc. Then (5) there are unattached Radicals and Socialists like Pt. Jawaharlal. This, however, does not exhaust the list because in addition there are the leaders of the Kisan Sabhas and various labour organisations. If a composite working committee of 14 members is to be formed out of these various and mutually conflicting elements, whether such a committee would be a Working Committee or a fighting committee, we leave it to the judgment of the wise to decide. But apart from its practicability or otherwise there must be a method for framing such a committee. It cannot be elected by the A.I.C.C. Democratic election may or may not give a composite committee. Usually it does the contrary. As the present constitution stands the Working Committee is of the selection of the President. When the constitution was last changed in Bombay this clause was not sought to be changed. So evidently the radicals want the composite to be selected by the President. If the choice of the personnel is to left to the President as heretofore and if he has any political experience or sense he will think more in terms of the workability of the cabinet and harmony among its members than of its composite character

For three consecutive years the choice was left to radical Presidents. Pt. Jawaharlal invited the Congress Socialists to join his cabinet. One of them Mr. Jaiprakash resigned in a few months because he thought he would serve the country better by resuming his General Secretaryship of the Congress Socialist Party. Two of them some how remained in the cabinet for two years. When they were asked by Shri Subhas Bose to continue for another year they refused, it is believed on the ground that they did not find themselves useful on the Committee and wanted to resume their freedom of action. If they or their friends find it convenient to come back, evidently they want to come back as a majority. If they come back as a minority their position will be the same as before, that is, ineffective.

THE ONLY WAY.

A political party can come to the Cabinet when there is majority vote to support it. There is another way of coming to the cabinet and that is to strike an alliance with the majority party. Now alliances whether matrimonial social, economic or political imply mutual consent, trust and goodwill. No other way of alliances is known to humanity. I take it that our radical friends do not want alliances of the sort that were common in primitive times when a male took forcible possession of a female and in course of time the coerced bride loved her lord as well as or even better than do the modern brides of free choice. If such an alliance is not contemplated and if the minority parties do not enjoy the confidence of the majority of the voters the only way is to woo the leaders of the majority party and cultivate their trust and goodwill.

Wooing in the past has taken all sorts of shapes and forms. But the radical parties' wooing is of a novel and peculiar character. It begins with suspicions, denunciations and often with definite charges of betrayal of the Congress and the country. The majority leadership is charged with the desire to accept the Federation. When they want the charge to be proved or withdrawn, they are told that the words used have not their ordinary dictionary meaning and those who misunderstand them are deficient in their knowledge of English. When the "Leader" of the radicals is asked to form a cabinet of his own choice unhampered, he refuses to do so. He wants the co-operation of the old guards but on his own terms or else there will be a civil war. After resigning he wastes no time to form a separate block of his own. All radical parties co-operate with him. If some of the socialists are to be believed the Forward Bloc was in formation even when the chosen "Leader" was on the presidential Gadi. When the dominant party loses its majority in the presidential election and is defeated, the event is hailed by the radicals as a triumph of democracy. When the lost majority is regained by the old leaders it is denounced as fascism.

BASELESS CHARGES

When the majority party advocates a policy of constructive work, the work is classified as reformist activity. When it cautions against hasty interference in Indian State affairs knowing the difficulties and the limitations, it is charged with being friendly to the Indian Princes. When, however, it enters the struggle but finds the odds too formidable and temporarily retires it is blamed for not accomplishing the impossible. When it supports ministries whom the country has put into power it is called reformist. When the ministries legislate for the Kisans and labourers, the legislations falls far short of the requirements. When it taxes the rich as in Bombay it is blamed for neglecting the minorities like the Parsis and the Mussalmans. When it wants to go the whole length with prohibition it is blamed for not going slowly. When the majority party follows Mahatmaji its members are blind followers. When Gandhiji supports the majority party suddenly the blind followers turn into scheming politicians and Gandhiji from being the best and shrewdest man living in the country becomes the dupe of these subtle and machiavellian members of a powerful fascist clique. When the Working Committee to show their goodwill drop the amendments to the constitution in deference to the wishes of the minorities, the action is hailed as a retreat and a surrender dictated by the fear of the minorities. When, however, some resolutions for the protection of much harassed ministries by the majority in the A.I.C.C., were passed the Working Committee are blamed for crushing the minorities. No time is lost to organise all-India protests throwing to the wind, not only the traditions of the Congress but all democratic discipline!

Is it by these methods that the minority parties propose to have a composite Working Committee which will work smoothly and prepare the nation for its final struggle against British Imperialism and that in six months three of which have already gone by. Ordinary common sense would suggest that these are not the best methods of creating the necessary atmosphere of goodwill for the formation of a composite Working Committee. But delectical logic need not bother about the laws of formal logic. May we, suggest a little better grasp of facts and a little more self-analysis?

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN JAIPUR

Praja Mandal Takes Lead

The Jaipur Praja Mandal is going to inaugurate the literacy campaign in the city and a scheme for adult literacy has been placed before the general public. The task to educate more than one hundred thousand illiterates is heavy and stupendous. Never in the history of the province an experiment of such a magnitude has been attempted.

The masses expect a suitable reply to the above questions from the educated youths. The public spirited youth should come in the field and act as torch bearers. Their youth, ambition, education patriotism and spirit of service and sacrifice can achieve wonders. Every student should teach at least ten of his fellow citizens. He should take the message of literacy to the down trodden masses and kindle a new light in their bosoms.

RAJKOT NEWS

(From Our Own Correspondent).
RAJKOT, July 19.

It is understood that there was a run on the Branch of the Union Bank of Bombay at Rajkot as a result of the fall of prices in Silver.

The Bhavnagar Urdu Durbar intends to extend the water supply by the introduction of a new scheme estimated to cost Rs. 20 lakhs.

A Tuberculosis Hospital will be shortly erected at Palinara. Seth Popatlal Dharsee has promised Rs. 25,000.

There is extreme scarcity of fodder in the Kathiawar States. The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar has appointed committees to consider the problem, and supply fodder.

Armed police have been posted to entrap outlaws in the villages of Rajkot and Kotada States.

AKOLA NEWS

Provincial Congress Committee To Meet

(From Our Correspondent.)
AKOLA, July 21.

The Vidharbha Provincial Congress Committee meets on the 23rd instant in the Rajasthan Bhavan, Akola, to consider whether it should take disciplinary action against certain Congressmen.

The meeting of the Control Board is also to meet on the same day or next morning according to whether time is available on the 23rd. The question of Mr. Akarte's election will loom large. Other questions including the alleged indiscipline of members of the Mangrul L. B. Congress party and the Amraoti Municipal Congress Party may also be considered. Rules and by-laws for the conduct of Congress Parliamentary parties in the local bodies in Berar might be also framed.

NOTICE TO M.L.A.

Shri Balmukund Panjabi who was asked to clear out of the District Council hall on the 17th, during the District Council meeting (held under the presidentship of Shri Brijlalji Biyani) for the election of office-bearers, by Rao Sahib Rajurkar, the outgoing Chairman of the District Council and the leader of the opposition in the C. P. Assembly, has served the latter with a notice demanding apology for the alleged insult failing which, action would be taken. This has created a great stir in the political circles here.

Chikhli Municipal Committee presented an address to Shri Brijlal Biyani who went to that town on the 19th instant for removing the differences between the two groups in the Congress party. It is understood that he was successful in his task.

Nine Hundred Externees Wait On Gandhiji

ABBOTTABAD, July 24.

A deputation on behalf of 900 externees, who were turned out of the Amb State in Hazari district by the Nawab two years ago on a charge of conspiracy to murder him and who were subsequently acquitted of the charge, waited on Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan and urged their repatriation to the State and the restoration of their land and property confiscated by the State.—United Press.

INDIAN SUGAR SYNDICATE RAISES ALARM

Expansion Of Industry Will Lead To Internal Competition And Over-Production: Need For Licensing System

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The "United Press" understands that the Indian Sugar Syndicate has addressed a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the National Planning Committee, urging the necessity for the introduction of the licensing system by all the Provincial Governments in India immediately for all the industries. It is pointed out that there is great need for the introduction of such a licensing system immediately as otherwise there is likelihood of new factories coming into existence between now and the conclusion of the labours of the National Planning Committee in regard to all industries. It is up to the Government to prevent such a development which is bound to make matters worse.

FEAR OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

The letter proceeds to say: "It has come to our notice recently that a few sugar mills will be in full working order very shortly in the Bombay Presidency, and a similar expansion of the industry, we understand, is also in contemplation elsewhere in India. Those who are connected with the Sugar Industry realise that the stage of self-sufficiency for the time being, at any rate, has been reached in respect of sugar and that further expansion spells over-production from an All-India view-point. So far as the Government are concerned, the provinces of U. P. and Bihar have given a notable lead to the country by the introduction of the licensing system and other controlling measures. The Indian Tariff Board of 1938 has also made it plain that India has reached the stage of self-sufficiency. What is more, the Tariff Board Report says, 'unless, therefore, the production of sugar is in some way regulated, over-production may give rise to further difficulties in the Industry, even if imports of sugar remain at the last year's low level. In our opinion, the over-production of sugar has already reached a point at which the limitation of production is an urgent necessity and should receive immediate consideration." This observation is only a year old.

DANGER TO PROTECTION.

Statistics reveal that during the peak year 1936-37, about a lakh of tons of sugar was produced in this country which is roughly about a lakh of tons in excess of the needs of this country. (Much has been made out of the limited production in India during 1938-39). Everyone knows that the small output in 1938-39 has been due to the deficiency in the quantity of cane available for crushing and the latter is exceptionally due to natural causes and no conclusion worth the name can be drawn from an abnormal year.

It is up to those who are in charge of the destinities of the country to realise that the very purpose of affording protection to the industry for a period of years will be set at naught if newer problems as a result of severe internal competition crop up. Over-production and the train of evil which come in its wake are too well-known, and too recent an experience, to necessitate any reiteration and the benefits of protection would disappear if the industry drifts to a crisis which it can avoid. If the crisis overtakes the industry it is likely that very few mills in this country would survive the ordeal and thus the path will be made clear once again for Java to dump her sugar in our country as was the case till not very long ago.

NO FURTHER EXTENSIONS.

No useful purpose will be served by referring to the lopsided development in our country by which the provinces of U. P. and Bihar are manufacturing about 85 per cent of the sugar output of this country. This point has not been ignored by the sugar industry in this country. The syndicate on behalf of them, has repeatedly pointed out that they shall not extend their existing factories and what is more, will not add any more to their number. In this matter they have the support of the Joint Sugar Control Board of the U. P. and Bihar who have at its meeting held on 15th January, 1939, decided that, "the construction of new factories should not be permitted for the present." This is as it should be. The rest of India may feel assured that U. P. and Bihar will not worsen matters. Further, there should be no objection to expansion in other provinces if the consumption goes up. In this connection, giving evidence before the Tariff Board, Mr. Karam Chand Thpaira Chairman of the Syndicate, has made it abundantly clear by stating that, "any extensions that may be considered desirable might be allowed to other provinces where there is scope for the development of the Sugar Industry." This must be a sufficient guarantee for the future and the Syndicate stands by it.

NEED FOR PROMPT ACTION.

It is recognised that some time will certainly elapse before the Provincial Governments are armed themselves with the necessary powers in terms of the resolution of the National Planning Committee. But, those who are eager to circumvent it are entering the field immediately to make their programme a 'fait accompli' even before the resolution of the National Planning Committee is concretised (with a view to possibly making a plea later on that they had already placed their orders for machinery etc., for the new factories and that therefore they should be allowed to function.) It is, therefore, hoped that the National Planning Committee and the Provincial Governments will give their immediate consideration to this aspect of the matter, so that, they might avoid difficulties of this nature which they should anticipate.—United Press.

Advice To Youngmen

(From A Correspondent).

Presiding over the "At Home" held last night by the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys Association in honour of the students who had passed out of the Aryan High School this year, Professor K. R. Gunjiker, advised the young men to face the world boldly and battle with life with an unblemished character for they would succeed in life only if they bear a consistently good character throughout their career. He wished them all success.

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Hardstaff To England's Rescue

Retrieves Failure Of 'Star' Batsmen With Gallant 76

Hammond Declares English Innings Closed At 164 For 7

WEST INDIES ONLY 79 RUNS BEHIND WITH SEVEN WICKETS IN HAND IN FIRST VENTURE

England	1st Innings (for 7 wickets declared)	164
West Indies	1st Innings (for 3 wkts at close)	85

Inclement weather conditions again marred play on Monday in the England vs. West Indies (Second) Test at Manchester. On a drying wicket the West Indies slow spin bowlers played havoc with England's star batsmen. Paynter, Hutton, Compton and Hammond all falling easy victims to W. Indies slow spin bowlers Clarke and Grant. Hardstaff alone defied the discouraging conditions and batted courageously for 100 minutes for his brilliant 76 which literally saved England from a total collapse. At the close of the day's play the advantage was slowly veering round to the W. Indies' side—as the latter are only 79 runs behind with 7 wickets intact and George Headley still in!

MANCHESTER, July 24.

Old 'Neptune' certainly does not seem to be in 'Test Match' mood these days! Following Friday's cloudburst—which rendered the immediate outlook for the Second Test between England and the West Indies—anything but auspicious—and Saturday's steady drizzle which forced play to be abandoned after it had been in progress for just under 40 minutes—a start only having been possible at as late as 2-15 p.m.—the unsettled weather conditions continued throughout Sunday, when there was again a steady downpour.

DELAYED START

Rain again fell yesterday morning the second day of the Test, and as a result the wicket appeared soaked—calling for two inspections to be carried out. After which the umpires announced that play will be resumed at 12-15 p.m. if there was no rain.

7,000 spectators were present to witness the start at 12-15 p.m. of the second day's play in the Test Match between England and the West Indies. Hutton and Fagg the 'over-night' not-outs resumed England's first innings with 6 and 2 runs to their credit respectively.

But after 8 runs had been added to Saturday's score, play was stopped for half an hour at 12-31 p.m. on account of bad light and slight rain.

The first English wicket fell shortly after resumption of play when Fagg played Hylton on to his wicket for 7 (21/1). Fagg batted altogether for 67 minutes. Paynter joined Hutton and at lunch the pair were batting with 13 and 9 runs respectively, the total being 34 for 1.

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE

On resumption England suffered a sensational collapse—4 wickets falling in quick succession for only 28 runs.

The wicket was responsive to spin, forcing batsmen to be very much on their defensive. Without any further addition to his score Paynter was caught behind the wicket by Sealey off Clarke for 9 (34/2). And in the very next over, before another run had been scored, Hutton gave a catch to Martindale at short leg off Grant (34/3/13). Hammond and Compton now came together. Play had now lasted 95 minutes and 10 minutes later the first 50 of the innings was signalled two, minutes after which there was a short break due to rain.

England's misfortune continued when on resumption Compton trod on his wicket and was out for 4 (53/4). Hardstaff took his place at the wicket, but soon after, Hammond was stumped by Sealey off Clarke for 22 (62/5). Wood now joined Hardstaff and the pair raised the score to 150 when Wood was caught by Constantine off his own bowling for 26 (150/6). Wright joined Hardstaff and at tea time the score stood at 151/6 with Hardstaff batting with 64 and Wright nil. Hardstaff played an aggressive innings and took just 50 minutes to score his individual 50 which included one six and 7 fours.

HARDSTAFF'S GALLANT 76.

The attendance had increased to 10,000, of whom 6,039 had paid at the turnstiles when Hardstaff and Wright resumed the English innings after tea. The

J. B. Stollmeyer W. Indies' 17 year old Test cricketer who had played so well at Lord's made an unexpectedly early exit this time.

Nott's stylist continued to bat superbly in the face of obviously most trying conditions—but when he had reached 76 he gave a low catch to Williams off Grant, (164/7/76). Hardstaff batting for 100 minutes gave a courageous display—his score which included one six and eight fours saving England from a total collapse. (164/7). Hammond declared the English innings closed at this total. Clarke the West Indies slow-medium spin bowler captured three wickets for 59 and Grant the skipper—and another change slow bowler—2 for 16.

W. INDIES' CONFIDENT START.

The West Indies opened their first innings confidently with Grant and Stollmeyer. They lost their first wicket at 35 Stollmeyer being caught and bowled by Goddard when he had scored only 5 runs (35/1). Headley joined Grant and 50 of the innings was hoisted after 35 minutes' play. 6 runs later Grant gave a catch to Fagg at long-on off Goddard (56/2). Grant's score included 3 sixes off Goddard and 4 fours. Gomez who joined Headley was caught out by Wood off Bowes before he had broken his duck (56/3). When stumps were drawn for the day the West Indies where 85 for 3 wickets, Headley not out 16, Sealey not out 13.

ENGLAND.
First Innings.

Fagg, b Hylton	7
Paynter, c Sealey, b Clarke	9
Hutton, c Martindale, b Grant	13
Compton, b Clarke	4
Hammond, st. Sealey, b Clarke	22
Wood, c and b Constantine	26
Hardstaff, c Williams, b Grant	76
Wright, not out	1
Extras	6
Total for 7 wkts. (declared).	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Martindale	8	2	10	0
Hylton	11	3	15	1
Clarke	13	1	59	3
Grant	13.2	4	16	2
Cameron	3	0	22	0
Constantine	7	2	36	1

WEST INDIES.
First Innings.

Stollmeyer, c and b Goddard	5
Grant, c Fagg, b Goddard	47
Gomez, c Wood, b Bowes	0
Headley, not out	16
Sealey, not out	13
Extras	4
Total at close of play for 3 wkts.	85

George Headley—who created history in the recent First Test at Lord's again seems to be set for something similar!

COUNTY CRICKET

Rain Spoils Play All Over Country

LONDON, July 24.

Rain interrupted cricket to-day all over the country.

At Derby there was no play today between Derbyshire and Somerset.

Middlesex vs. Lancashire

Middlesex 238 for 6 (Edrich 87 not out) when play was stopped for the day.

Kent vs. Surrey

Kent 86 for 2. There was no further play to-day.

Yorkshire vs. Nottinghamshire (At Sheffield)

Notts 200 (Keeton 65, Smailes 4 for 79).

Yorkshire 17 for 1.

There was no play to-day at Bristol beteween Gloucestershire and Sussex.

Leicestershire vs. Hampshire (At Leicester)

Leicester 117 for 6 (Armstrong 51 not out).

There was no further play owing to rain.

Glamorgan vs. Warwickshire

Warwick 48 for nil declared and 43 for one.

Glamorgan 48 for one declared.

Northamptonshire vs. Worcestershire (At Rushden)

Northants 261 (Howorth 4 for 75) and 66 (Perks 5 for 25, Martin 4 for 36).

Worcester 227 (Stanning 56 not out, Partrige 4 for 39, Herbert 4 for 45) and 36 for 4.

Warwick and Glamorgan both declared at 48 to instil interest in the game. They are certain to share first innings points but a finish is now possible. With the 5 wickets which he claimed to-day, Perks has completed 100 wickets for the season.—Reuter

FORTHCOMING M. C. C. VISIT

Mr. P. Gupta Appointed Manager

Mr. P. Gupta, of Calcutta, was appointed the manager in India of the forthcoming M. C.C. tour. at a meeting of the M. C. C. Tour Sub-Committee of the Board of Control, held in Bombay on Monday Mr. Gupta accepted the position subject to his obtaining the necessary leave. Lt.-Col. C. B. Rubie will come out with the team as official manager. Messrs. H. N. Contractor, P. Gupta, Z. R. Irani and K. S. Ranga Rao were present at the meeting, with Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Board, in the chair.

VARIETY THE SPICE OF LIFE!

Variety is the spice of life; which probably explains why there are so many ambidextrous cricketers about, Voce (Notts), Verity (Yorkshire), Taylor (Essex), Iddon and Hopwood (Lancs), Watson (Leicestershire), Boyes (Hants) and Compton (Middlesex) that right-handed and bowl left, while Paynter (Lancs), Nichols (Essex), Smailes and Robinson (Yorks), Heane (Notts) and Perks (Worcestershire) bat left-handed and bowl right.

Local Cricket

SCORES 51 AND TAKES 11 FOR 20!

Rathos' Magnificent All-Round Performance Brings Mazagaon Cricketers Innings' Victory

A magnificent all-round performance by Francis Rathos was mainly responsible for the Mazagaon Young Cricketers' thumping victory over the Young Friends' Sports Club in the Clubs' fixture played on the Esplanade Maidan Sunday last.

AMAZING BOWLING.

Rathos contributed a sound 51 to his side's total of 113 and further scattered the Young Friends' wickets like nine-pins with some really amazing bowling. His analysis of 11 wickets for 20 runs for the two innings—6 for 7 and 5 for 13—speaks for itself. It is interesting to note that of Rathos' 11 victims as many as 8 were clean bowled. The following are the scores of the match.

MAZAGAON YOUNG CRICKETERS

113 (Francis Rathos 51, G D Pradhan 5 for 36).

YOUNG FRIENDS' SPORTS CLUB

24, (Francis Rathos 6 for 7) and 44 (Francis Rathos 5 for 13.)

RESULT.

Mazagaon Young Cricketers won by an innings and 45 runs.

HOW STOLLMEYER BROTHERS REACHED TEST RANK

J. Stollmeyer, the young West Indies opening batsman, impressed everyone by the accuracy of his shots. He placed the ball confidently all the time. As a small boy his brother and he used to place the chairs in their sitting room to resemble fielders, and the brothers used to practise placing the balls through the gaps in their chairs. Practising in this manner helped both of them to reach Test rank.

Tennis

PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Budge, Vines, Nusslein And Tilden To Compete

Arrangements have now been completed for J. D. Budge, H. E. Vines, W. T. Tilden, L. R. Stoefen, H. Nusslein, and D. Maskell to compete in a Southport professional lawn tennis tournament on August 4, 5, and 7.

Turf

STEWARDS' CUP

LONDON, July 24.

Following are the alterations in the Stewards Cup Probables:—

Lowrey rides Rue De La Paix: Nevett Davy Do Little: Sibbritt Serella: Bartlam Ethland: Littlewood Gold And Blue: and Mullins Mind Your Step:

The following horses were scratched to-day:

Old Reliance, Ambrose Light Bygone, Lovely Woman, Foxbrough, Ipswich and Colonel Payne.

Squadron Castle is a doubtful runner.—Reuter

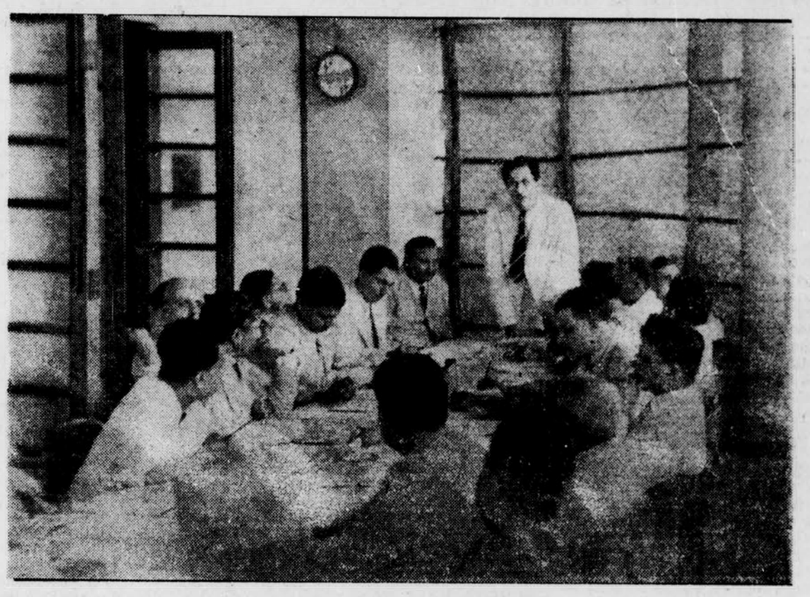
Athletics

RIDEOUT TO RUN AT WHITE CITY

Special Athletic Meeting On August Bank Holiday

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

B. Rideout, who finished fourth in front of S. C. Wooderson in the recent third Princeton "Mile of the Century," is to run at the White City, London, on August Bank Holiday, when representatives of ten countries will compete at a special athletic meeting. Other members of the party chosen by the American Athletic Union are J. Batiste (110 metres hurdles), C. Jeffrey (100 metres), E. Miller (400 metres), C. Beetham (800 metres), R. Schwarzkopf (5,000 metres) R. Cochran (400 metres hurdles), L. Steers (high jump), G. Varoff (pole vault), and W. Watson (long jump and weight). Rideout is entered for the 1,500 metres.



Mr. Jasdenwalla, addressing the meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket, held at the Brabourne Stadium last Sunday.

Local Soccer

MEAKIN CUP FOOTBALL

Wiltshires Hold Suffolks To Goalless Draw In Quarter-Final

In the Meakin Cup Football Tournament the quarter-final match between the Suffolk Regiment (from Mhow), who were runners-up in the Tournament last year, and the Wiltshire Regiment—played on the Cooperage ground last evening—ended in a goalless draw.

RESULT:

Suffolk Regiment	NIL
Wiltshire Regiment	NIL

Soccer

F. A. TO BE APPROACHED FOR LOAN

Australian Football Association Want £6,000 To Buy Grounds

In order to develop the game in Australia the Australian Association Football Association decided at a meeting at Adelaide to make an application to the English F.A. for a loan of £6,000. It wishes to buy grounds in each of the capital cities in Australia with this money. Another decision made at the same meeting was that an effort should be made to send a team to England and the Continent after the Australian tour of South Africa in 1941. This has been hailed as a wise move, for even if only mid-week games could be obtained in England it is thought that this would be of great value. Meanwhile Australia is entertaining a Jewish team from Palestine. This team is going to have a busy time, for it will have to travel over two thousand miles in seven weeks, playing twice and sometimes three times a week. It will play five international matches within a month. Matches are being played in all the States except Tasmania.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

In the Bengal Club Cup League, two more matches were played at the St. Xavier's College ground on Sunday last. The W. I. A. A. Staff had a comfortable victory over the Parel Students by the substantial margin of five goals to nil and made their position for the Championship almost secure. The Burmah Shell who had raised high hopes of winning the second place at the beginning of the Championship Round, have now completely fallen away.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE IN DANGER.

The Matunga Athletic had made an inauspicious start in the Championship Round by losing to the Khatau Sports in their first match. But by steady efforts they have now practically collared the runners-up position. On Sunday they just managed to scrape through against the Burmah Shell by a solitary goal.

THE TABLE.

The following are the positions of teams in the League upto date:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Goals. P.
W. I. A. A. Staff	4	3	0	1	10	1	7
St. Xavier's College	5	3	2	0	9	5	6
Matunga Athletic	4	2	1	1	4	3	5
Khatau Sports	5	2	2	1	5	6	5
Burmah Shell	4	1	3	0	3	6	2
Parel Students	4	0	3	1	1	10	1

NO LOAN TO GERMANY

(Continued from page 1)

had frequently seen Dr. Wohltat, but he did not discuss with him any matters to which I alluded."

WHAT THEY DISCUSSED

Halifax On Hudson-Wholtat Conversations

LONDON, July 24.

Replying to similar questions in the House of Lords, Lord Halifax said that Dr. Wholtat was on a visit to this country to attend a whaling conference and in no sense was it unusual that he and Mr. R. S. Hudson should meet and discuss subjects in which they were mutually interested.

Mr. R. S. Hudson had reported to him (Lord Halifax) that the conversations turned on the steps which might be taken to produce an improvement in foreign trade and here Mr. Hudson pointed out to Dr. Wholtat that a solution of the political question was a necessary preliminary to removing the existing barriers.

These discussions led on to economic questions and of discussions of financial steps which might have to be taken to overcome the initial difficulties. Mr. R. S. Hudson who throughout emphasised that he was expressing only his personal view, said that he thought that, assuming international confidence was restored, there should be scope for co-operation on this matter.

It would be seen, said Lord Halifax, that there was no justification whatever for stating that these remarks arising from an unofficial conversation constituted a proposal for a loan to Germany.—Reuter

BERLIN VIEW OF IT

BERLIN, July 24.

German political quarters admitted that Dr. Wohltat might have heard something of the proposed loan to Germany in conversation with Mr. Hudson.

"If this was the case he certainly did not do it in his official capacity, but as a polite visitor listening to the views of his host," Reuter was told.

Hitherto the German press has ridiculed the reports regarding the loan as a bluff by Great Britain.

The "Rhenisch Westfaelische Zeitung" characterises "the loan campaign" as a "clumsy manoeuvre."—Reuter.

BERLIN DENIAL

BERLIN, July 24.

An official statement issued by the German News Agency says: "The British press has published alleged declarations by Mr. R. S. Hudson about a talk with Dr. Wohltat, at which a plan transmitted by Dr. Wohltat is said to have been discussed. We are empowered to state that such a plan was not discussed at all. In actual fact, the talks which did not take place on Dr. Wohltat's initiative, consisted of a mere private exchange of views on economic questions."—Reuter.

Hudson Throws Light On London Parleys And Peace Offer

LONDON, July 24.

As a requel to newspaper reports that a scheme involving 1,000,000,000 sterling loan to Germany in return for a German undertaking to limit armaments, which is said to have been sponsored by highly placed persons, the London newspapers splash the admission made by Mr. R. S. Hudson that he discussed with Dr. Wohltat "a scheme" of which "only a garbled version has been published."

Mr. Hudson is reported to have emphasised that his conversations with Dr. Wohltat were entirely in his private and unofficial capacity. He is quoted as saying that Dr. Wohltat sought an interview with him.

They discussed trade, world economics and the possibilities of getting round difficulties and worked out a plan, the main points of which were that Herr Hitler would be told that Britain and her allies would resist any attempt by Germany to dominate Europe forcibly.

But if Herr Hitler would return to the path of peace and diplomatic negotiation, Britain and her allies would see that Germany got a fair deal, including access to raw materials, and assistance would be given to Germany to turn from a war basis to the development of peace time industries, provided Germany would agree to arms limitation if not to actual disarmament.

Mr. Hudson is said to have denied that any figure for an international loan to Germany was mentioned in the discussion. Dr. Wohltat is said to have reported to the German Embassy that he received a "peace offer" from the British Government.

Mr. Hudson told the interviewer that he had not yet seen the Prime Minister but would do so to-day and the Prime Minister would make a statement in the House of Commons about the matter probably to-day.—Reuter.

NEW NAZI RADIO STATION AT OLDENBURG

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

A large new broadcasting station has been completed near Oldenburg by the Reich Broadcasting authorities.

Oldenburg is situated near the Dutch frontier, 30 miles from the North Sea, and is one of the nearest points in Germany to the English coast.

Programmes will commence from the new station in about three months' time.—United Press.

Gordon Richards' 100 Winners

LONDON, July 24

The champion jockey, Gordon Richards rode three winners at Worcester to-day and reached hundred winners in the season.—Reuter.

Nazi Propaganda In France

(Continued from Page 6).

disclosures of the extent of Nazi and Fascist underground activities in England and France. For the last two or three years these activities have been carried on with great energy and enterprise under the direction of Dr. Goebbels and they have resulted in great popular outcry against them even in countries on the other side of the Atlantic, both in the United States and in South America. Even Canada has not been free from Nazi attentions and a few weeks ago it was reported that some of the islands of the Labrodor Coast had been the scenes of mysterious naval and submarine movements. The American police have arrested some of the leading Nazi agents in the States and proceedings have been taken against them. The latest developments in France, too, would seem to have been provoked by a statement in the American Press.

Sometime ago the American weekly, news-magazine "Time" contained a report alleging that the French Press was corrupt and that many of the papers were under the influence of foreign Governments. The French newspaper magnates were naturally infuriated by this story and threatened legal proceedings against Mr. Henry Luce, who is the proprietor and chief editor of "Time". Mr. Luce, anxious to avoid unpleasantness between the French and American newspapers on this account, offered a formal apology and promised that he would inquire into the circumstances which led to the publication of this charge in one of his magazine. It is said that the evidence on which the accusation was based so formidable that it was passed on to the French Police. Both the special counter-espionage departments of the French Ministry of the Interior and the special secret police of the French War Ministry followed up the information that was at their disposal and reports were submitted to the Ministers concerned. The disclosures are so startling that the French Government might have preferred to hush them up had it not been for the attitude adopted by General Gamelin, the French Commander-in-Chief. It is possible that nothing might have been done on this occasion, too. It is no surprise to those who are acquainted with Nazi methods to know that there has been extensive underground activity in Paris, as there has been and is in London and elsewhere. The Stavisky scandal was an eye opener in this respect for it showed the extent to which many high placed figures in French public life are subject to clandestine influences. The names of such men as Laval, Flandin and Tardieu have been associated with these unsavoury proceedings. Naturally everything was done to prevent the most sensational of these facts from becoming public.

The remarkable attitude that has been adopted by some sections of the French press and by some leading French politicians during the last two or three years can only be explained by the assumption that their patriotism was open for purchase by the highest bidder. Mr. Flandin, it will be remembered, was among the most powerful influences in France which were working on the side of Hitler during the Munich crisis at the end of which he sent the Fuehrer a telegram congratulating him and was rewarded with a patronising reply in which Hitler expressed his hope that Flandin would continue to carry on the good work. Flandin, of course, is very closely associated with pro-German circles in London and although Hitler's Fifth Column in England has not yet been so fully expressed as in Paris everybody knows that important influential public figures in this country are actively engaged in preparing the way for Hitler's triumphs.

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For the moment, however, it is Paris which holds the limemight in this respect. The police have taken action against high placed journalists including one of the editors of "Le Temps". It is very probable that a good many others and more important than this newspaper editor, are involved in this business. The evidence shows clearly that they have been in close contact with German agents, particularly one named Herr Abetz, who had succeeded in worming his way into the highest social and political circles in Paris. Whether these revelations will be used by the French Government to carry out a thorough purge of treacherous elements in French public life and in the French press is still uncertain. But the French public has certainly been disillusioned by these "patriots", who advised surrender to Hitler and who even now are engaged in preventing any resistance to Nazi militarism.

In England also the Fifth Column is busy. There is some amount and possibly an increasing amount of common or garden espionage. At the moment a sensational trial is going on in London. The accused is an English journalist who has been under observation by the police for over a year and who is alleged to have been in constant communications with the German Secret Service. In addition to this, there is also considerable Nazi propaganda in this country but it is not always easy to determine how much of it is actually paid for by Nazi agents and how much is obtained by indirect methods. Between Nazi methods buying press publicity in France and in this country, there are some important differences due to the character of the British Press. As a morning newspaper to-day points out most of the London newspapers are dumped products. That is to say, they are sold below the cost of production and advertising revenue supplies the difference. In France, however, advertisements play a much smaller part in newspaper finance. The consequence is that "when you buy influence on a French newspaper you concentrate on a direct buying; you bribe the owners or the editors outright. On the other hand, when you want to do the same thing with a British newspaper you concentrate almost exclusively on trying to become a powerful advertising client and to get some advertising and publicity bureau to work for it. Because in that way, you get the direct advertising influence and you also get experts working for you to place your propaganda in the shape of what purports to be straight news in the news columns."

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Talking of propaganda and corruption in the Press leads one naturally to the "Times," that paragon of all the newspaper virtues. Or, at least, so the editor of the "Times" would like us to think of it—the editor and a large section of the British ruling class. I say a large section of the ruling class instead of the ruling class as a whole because it is no longer true that the "Times" is the exclusive mouthpiece of British capitalism. Since the War particularly and during the last four or five years, it has dwindled to the position of being nothing more than the organ of a minority of the ruling class that is, moreover, very quickly being discredited. Nonetheless it is, of course, a fact that the dominant group in this country—those who are closest to Chamberlain and the foremost champions of Chamberlainism—still use the "Times" as their principal medium. The upshot of it all is of course that a few people look upon the "Times" now, whatever eminence and whatever special virtues it may like to claim for itself, as an impartial or reliable newspaper.

To us in India the "Times" of course has never appeared in that light, that is, as an objective or trustworthy newspaper. We all remember the famous occasion when the letter signed by such eminent persons as Srinivasa Sastri, Mrs. Besant, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others was suppressed by the "Times" because the letter pointed out the absurd lies that were being spread by Miss Mayo in her book. It is, however, possible that many journalists in India still look upon the "Times" as a model newspaper. One can only hope that they will not take too long in the process of disillusionment. All this comment is provoked by a squabble that developed this week owing to the attitude of the "Times" with regard to a letter sent to its editor by a good many of the most prominent liberals in this country. On Monday last the "Times" published on its Leader Page a letter from Mr. J. A. Spender in which the latter took the Liberal Party to task, and particularly Sir Archibald Sinclair, its Leader, for their attacks on Chamberlain and the policy of appeasement. The reply to this charge was made by Lady Bonham Carter, Lord Meston, Sir Walter Layton, Lady Gladstone, Mr. A. G. Gardiner and others.

As the "Times," true to its policy of suppressing opinions opposed to its own policy, refused to print this letter, it was communicated to the Press at large and reproduced in all the morning newspapers, except curiously enough the "Daily Herald." Most of the papers also took the opportunity of taking a dig at the "Times" for its attempt at censorship. The "Times" was thereupon forced to offer some explanation of its strange conduct and proceeded to do so in a leading article which was an astonishing exhibition of childishness and embarrassment. Instead of printing the letter and keeping quiet about it, the "Times" leader-writer tried to justify the suppression of the letter by suggesting that the references in the letter to Mr. Winston Churchill and the desirability of including him in the Cabinet were contrary to what the "Times" considers to be in the national interest at the present stage and that therefore the paper was justified in refusing publicity to it.

The extraordinary part of this defence was the attempt to discredit the signatories of the letter by hinting that they had included Smuts' name among themselves without proper consultation with him. The "Times" knew as well as everybody else that there are two Smutses—the famous General of South Africa and his nephew with the same initials who is a rising young politician in this country. The Smuts who had signed the letter was, of course, the latter Smuts and the "Times" which had on former occasions recognised his existence now coolly announced that it did not know that there was any such person in the Liberal Party. The whole episode has only increased the distrust with which intelligent persons of all parties look upon the "Times". More and more openly it stands forth as the organ of the most reactionary and diehard elements in this country.

Nawanagar News

1,500 WOMEN AT INFANT WELFARE MEETING

200 Passengers Board Steamer En Route To Africa At Bedi Port

The Publicity Officer, Nawanagar State, writes:—

The steamer "Takliwa" touched Bedi Port at 5 p.m. to-day 'en route' to Africa. It carried 220 passengers and a cargo of 1,000 packages from Bedi Port.

A great deal of enthusiasm was shown by the passengers and merchants and they collected at the Port from 1-30 p.m.

Bedi Port promises a good deal of load to and from Africa, and Kathiawar people are thankful to the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., for the facilities provided for them during the rainy season.

If it had not been for the Bedi Port the passengers and cargo would have normally been transhiped from Bombay.

When the Secretary for Trade and Commerce interviewed the Captain of the Steamer, the latter showed great appreciation for the good organisation at the Port and said he was thoroughly satisfied with the promptness and efficiency of the management.

INFANT WELFARE IN NAWANAGAR

The 5th out of the sixteen instructional meetings of the infant welfare took place at Jain Apashara under the presidentship of the Maharani Saheb this evening.

A huge crowd of 15 hundred women and children of all castes and communities of that locality availed themselves of this meeting. Several learned speakers including the Head Mistress of the Girl's High School delivered lectures to the assembly. During the course of the speeches, most of the speakers laid stress on the importance of proper nourishment and proper care for children with a view to create healthier generation.

Her Highness, during the course of her speech, humourously remarked that it was impossible for her to make original speeches every time, but like a silver queen of the fairy stories, she always listened to all the speakers before her and expressed the same views as her own

FODDER FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA

BEAWAR: By Mail.

The Secretary, Beawar Congress Committee, has issued the following:—

"Mr. Ram Rai, Member, A.I.C.C., and President, Farmers' Federation, Khedut Office, Ahmedabad, specially came to Ajmer and Beawar to study the fodder situation. After meeting Sjt. Balkrishna Gong and also Haribhanji at Ajmer, Mr. Ram Rai visited the Beawar villages and met a number of peasants.

Sheth Ghusulalji was persuaded by Mr. Ram Rai to arrange for cheap supply of hay for cattle. Mr. Ram Rai saw the authorities with Sheth Ghusulal and freight concessions have been obtained. Several waggons of hay are expected to arrive shortly. Mr. Ram Rai on his arrival was given a public reception and addressed a public meeting and met the Students' Union at tea and conversation.

Mr. Ram Rai left Beawar this night for Ahmedabad on receipt of an urgent telegraphic call from the Khedut Office, after successfully accomplishing his mission for procuring some relief to cattle.

SHARP DECLINE IN WHEAT

A Weekly Review

(From A Correspondent)

Hapur, July 22.

There has been yet another sharp decline in the wheat markets during the week under review and prices have recorded lowest levels for the last many years. Liverpool has lost round 4d. closing July at 41 7/8 compared with 68 1/4 at the corresponding date last year. At London Australian quotations have closed at 19/0 against 30/6, Canadian at 20/9 against 36/0 last year and Plate wheat is presently quoted at 17s. Abundant present and prospective supplies, improved crop outlook in Canada and elsewhere, heavy security stocks in almost all the Continental countries, pressure of Plate wheat and rowing heaviness of port stocks, were the depressing influences which offset political uncertainties. Demand was almost dormant, except some business at lower levels.

European crop report is not very encouraging. Winter wheat harvest although delayed in some parts by excessive rains, is active in Russia but prospects for Spring crop are very poor. Estimates for the Rumanian crop have been reduced. Germany complains of damage by excessive rains. Other countries also expect smaller crops. But though aggregate production looks like being considerably below last year's record level, it will very possibly be high enough, in view of the reserves held in so many countries to prevent any increase in the demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS

North American markets registered a steady decline. September and December touched new low levels for the season on the forecast of showers and cooler weather in Dakotas and reports that spring wheat harvesting had started and is expected to make a rapid progress next week. July and September quotations at Chicago have closed at 64 1/8 and 64 5/8 respectively compared with 70 and 71 5/8 at the corresponding date last year. At lower prices mills showed some inquiry for old crop wheat which reaped a fair discount compared with the loan rate on new crop. In Canada temperatures have been high and the crop progress has been well maintained. Prospects are most encouraging for the last 10 years. The condition is approximately 102 per cent and the total outturn is put at 566700000 bushels. Winnipeg has closed at 52 1/2 for July and at 52 3/4 for Sept. compared with 77 5/8 and 76 1/8 at the corresponding date last year.

Southern Hemisphere conditions do not call for any particular comment. Argentina continues to enjoy her fair amount of shipments while clearances from Australia have not been very impressive. Weather has been quite favourable in both.

World shipments during the week ending July 8th totalled 1578000 qrs. including 671000 qrs. from Canada and U.S.A.; 546000 from Argentina, 183000 form Australia. Of this total Europe imported 1250000 qrs. Out of the world total shipments for the season of 714000000 qrs. Europe has so far imported 53944000 qrs. compared with 60515000 and 48447000 qrs. last season.

In our own country markets were equally swayed by an easier feeling and it appears that confidence in the commodity is utterly shattered for the present. This was evident on nervous liquidations witnessed in Bombay, at Hapur and elsewhere during the week. Besides weak oversea position another factor that mattered here was the stock figure in Karachi. At Karachi the present stock is put at over 20 lakh bags. All the available space at the import is fully taxed and dealers are keeping reserve in the absence of any outlet in near future. Local millers and soundry shippers are the only operators in the ready section.

At Karachi Sept. and November closed at 2/3 and 2/5 respectively last night. To-day's expectations were even more bearish. Although the total imports this season from April 1st July 15 are only 224839 tons compared with 358912 tons during the corresponding period last year, it is construed rather heavy in view of the dormant export inquiry. It would be noted that last year by this time no less than 155000 tons had been exported to foreign countries while the figure for the current season is 737 tons. Arrivals during the week ending 9937 tons and exports 179 tons for foreign countries and 2731 tons for Indian ports. This fall in the receipts is accountable for very low prices also. Business was on a fair scale, Punjab liquidators predominating.

At Calcutta Australian wheat is quoted at 2/13. Sept. at 2/4/6 and May at 3/5. These are about -/1/6 to -/2/- per maund lower as compared to last week It is reported that there have been further purchases of Australian wheat at the current prices. During the week ending July 15, 338 tons of Australian wheat was imported bringing the total of such imports for the season to 23969 tons. At the current levels neither the upcountry markets nor Karachi are encouraged to supply wheat to Calcutta. Arrivals have consequently dropped to hardly 200 tons daily. Flour demand showed some improvement but business was restricted owing to keen Karachi competition. Bombay has closed at Sept. 2/12/3. January at 3/0/6 and May at 3/1/9. Market lacked incentive in view of the discouraging foreign cables and easy upcountry Karachi and upcountry advices. Arrivals were somewhat better and totalled 3498 tons during the week ending July 15. The total arrivals during the season in Bombay totalled 59527 tons and at Calcutta 30959 tons.

HAPUR MARKET

In the upcountry market Hapur witnessed wide fluctuations Bhadon quoted at 2/6/9 last week dropped down to lowest 2/4/8 and has closed to-day at 2/5/3. Despite an averaged demand general confidence is slackening and further fall is looked for. Present stock is put at 791 khattis and on an average 4 to 5 khattis were despatched. In the other centres Bhadon is quoted at as follows:—Hatras 2/9, Muttra 2/9/6, Chandosi 3/2/9 and Ghaziabad 2/5/6.

In the Punjab asuj has closed as follows:—Amritsar 2/1, Okara 1/14/10, Lyallpore 2/0/3 and Ludhiana 2/2/10. Movements were very slow owing to unattractive prices and Karachi's disinclination to buy further parcels.

According to the weekly weather report for the week ending July 19th the monsoon was active over a greater part of the country. Rainfall was nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar on two days and in Assam and Berar on one day. Fairly widespread rain fall also occurred in Hyderabad, Konkan and Malabar on 3 days and widespread heavy rainfall in the west C. P. The condition of the standing crops is favourable in most of the provinces.

COTTON SHOWS RESISTANCE TO DECLINE IN AMERICA

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

There has been a considerable decline during the week, which has been caused partly profit-taking and partly liquidation on better reports of the growing crop.

The Conference between Mr. Wallace and the leaders of the cotton trade has taken place, but the cotton world is still in the dark with regard to the amount of the export subsidy which is to be given.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service the supply of "free cotton" in America at the end of July will be only 500,000 bales. The domestic Mill consumption in America will be about 6,680,000 bales for the season. The ultimate aim of the export subsidy scheme is to reduce the stock of cotton in the loan. In order to achieve this it will be necessary to ensure that so much cotton is exported out of America that the amount left behind is insufficient for domestic requirements, and Consumers will then be forced to procure the balance from the loan. If, therefore, only five million bales should be available out of the new crop, in addition to the half million bales of "free cotton" left over, the Mills would require approximately 1-1/4 million, or a little more, from the loan stocks.

Assuming that the crop is 11 millions it will be necessary to export six million bales in order to leave only five millions behind. It would therefore appear that if the United States Government are to succeed in reducing their loan stocks they will have to subsidize six million bales and, as the funds at their disposal are only 36,000,000 Dollars, we do not see how the subsidy can exceed 1.20 Cents per pound. They may give a larger amount on a smaller number of bales, but if they do this they run the risk that the balance of unsubsidised bales will not be exported at all.

Because six million bales are exported it does not mean that they will be consumed, although the chances are that the consumption of American cotton in the coming season will be bigger than the one just ending, and looking a long way ahead the result of the subsidy should be a distinct widening between the price of cotton in America and the price of cotton of all descriptions elsewhere.

The local market has shown considerable resistance to the decline in America. This is not altogether surprising as Rs. 150 for Broach A/May is looked upon as a low level and traders are loth to sell at this price. If our arguments are correct, and the subsidy is only 1.20 Cents, there is a further justification in the resistance to lower prices, as Liverpool is already discounting 1.40 points and, on parity with Liverpool prices, our market is by no means expensive.

The demand for ready has dwindled, which is not surprising in view of the Far Eastern exchange problems, but a little business has been done in new crops at Rs. 50 'on' for Punjab/American 289F, Rs. 'on' for Sind N. T., Rs. 21 'on' for Punjab/American 4F, and Rs. 6 'on' for Broach Fine for February 1940.

We still advise moderate purchases of Broach A/May now and would recommend averaging on any further declines.

Gradual Improvement In Calcutta Share Bazar

Calcutta, July 21.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

Earlier in the week under review the local stock exchange was dull as a result of Wall Street apathy. Operators were chary of entering into fresh commitments pending clarification of uncertainties over the political chess-board. The volume of business as a result was small and day-to-day oscillations of prices had no great significance. But conditions gradually improved and during the middle of the week the markets ruled fairly steady with most prices showing a rising trend. The market received its impetus from the uptrend of U. S. Steel. Indian Iron and Steel at one time shot up to Rs. 25/4 but towards the close of the period under review were no better than 24/8. Profit taking was responsible for this recession in price. Otherwise the international political tension appears to be on the wane at least for the time being.

JUTE

This section continues to be very uncertain. The commodities markets have been rather declining ones as a result of which there was in evidence an easier feeling. The trading was much restricted as the outside support remains practically non-existent. Nine porter hessians closed quiet round 8/15 and Raw Jute registered a drop of about Rs. 3/-, 41/- and 38/- being the high and low levels, Howrah dropped down by Twelve Annas during the week 52/12 and 53/3 being the low and high levels. Kamarhatty hovered round 466, Kankarrah 358, Anglo India 318. Auckland were marked at 160, Dalhousie at 295, Naihati 290, Standard 245, Union 310, Albion 178, Belvedere 335, Cheviot 155. Bally and Baranagore were respectively done at 183 and 142, Fort William and Fort Gloster were respectively priced at 207 and 415. Kelvin came to business at 403, India at 272, Lawrence at 332. Amongst shares of small denominations Adamjee were done at 11/4, Agarpara at 15/8, Clive at 24/6, Hukumchand at 4/-, Presidency at 3/5, Northbrook at 30/8, Reliance at 55.

COTTON

This section is out of favour for some time past. Dunbar ord. were recorded at 134, Kesoram ord. at 4/12 c. div., Cawnpore Textiles at 3/8, New Victoria ord. remained unchanged at annas ten. Preference done at 3/6.

COAL

A somewhat steadier undertone has also been noticeable in coal shares, but the volume of business was much restricted. Bengal coal hovered round 300/- Ex Div., Equitable found buyers at Rs. 31/-, New Beerbhoom at 16/- Ex Div., Bokaro-Ramgarh improved to Rs. 13/8, Hurriladih advanced to Rs. 11/8 from 11/-, West Jamuria were good at 28/4, Dhemo Main done at 11/12, Burrakur Market at 12/2, New Manbhoom were recorded at 27/4, Raneegunj at 29. Three was buying inquiry for Pench Valley and Amalgamated Coal but sellers were reserved. Buyers at 30/12 for Pench Valley and 23 for Amalgamated were in evidence but business was not effected. Seebpore Coal were in request at Rs. 18/- sellers reserved Searsole were done at 4/2, Talcher at -/12/-.

MISCELLANEOUS

Engineering group although lightness at the opening showed definite signs of revival following the market improvement on the American market. Indian Iron and Steel which fell back to Rs. 24/2 spurted up to 25/4 but again receded to 24/8. Steel Corporation of Bengal ord. oscillated between 12/8 and 12/11, Preference changed hands at Rs. 93/-, Burn and Co. found buyers at 276, Indian Standard Wagon showed substantial improvement and were quoted at Rs. 49 Indian Galvanising were good at Rs. 20/3, Hukumchand Steel ord. done at 5/4. In mining issues, Burma Corporation showed slight improvement after recent debacle and were quoted at 5/3, Indian Copper hovered round 1/10, Rhodesia Copper on announcement of nil dividend remained unchanged at 1/2, B. B. Petroleum were good at 3/6, B. I. C. at 2/7, Dunlop Rubber ord. improved to 16/12. Midnapore Zemindary changed hands at Rs. 58/- Borooah Timber Continued in demand upto Rs. 14/8 cd. Sugar Section were a shade better. Buland were ruling 12/12, Carew 9/12, Champaran 12 and Raza 12, Cawnpore 17, Bengal Telephone ord. were good at 17/8, Preference at 13/4.

Bihar Governor's Farewell To Ex-'Puppets'

YUNUS CALLS SIR MAURICE HALLET 'NATIVE OF BIHAR'

PATNA, July 23.

"Saying good-bye is always a sad ceremony, but I am consoled by the thought that, though I am saying good bye to Bihar, I am not saying good bye to India and I hope that when I am in U. P. I shall have an opportunity of meeting again my friends in Bihar," said Sir Maurice Hallett, responding to his toast at a farewell dinner given by Mr. Mohammed Yunus last night.

His Excellency expressed his thanks for the most cordial help and support received from all with whom he had been brought into contact, which had made it possible for him to render such useful services to the Province as he had been able to do.

PAT FOR EX-'PUPPETS'

After referring in appreciative terms to the task undertaken by the Interim Ministry of which Mr. Yunus was the Premier, administering the Province till such time as the party which enjoyed the majority undertook that task, His Excellency said: "It will always be my aim and earnest endeavour to help, as far as I possibly can, whatever Ministry may be in power, in any measure that they undertake for the betterment of the people of the Province." He added that he was very sorry to be leaving Bihar at a time when many of her problems were still unsolved. For instance, he would like to see the organisation of the Flying Club and the establishment of the Broadcasting station and also to see further progress of the campaign which had already met with considerable success to promote mass literacy.

"Above all I should not like to be leaving Bihar at a time when there was greater harmony among various sections of the population and among various communities. But 'if hopes are dupes fears may be liars' and I trust that under my successor, Sir Thomas Stewart, Bihar will enjoy a period of peace and prosperity."

Proposing the toast of H. E. Sir Maurice Granier Hallett, Mr. Yunus said that he would be justified in referring to His Excellency as a native of Bihar.

CHOLERA ON THE INCREASE

Bombay Presidency Health Conditions

The Provincial cholera figures for the week ending July 15 were 223 attacks and 85 deaths, against 147-43 reported in the previous week and 177-51 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Ahmednagar (118 cases and 42 deaths against 89-17 reported during the previous week and 101-19 revised figures for that week); Nasik (55-22 against 38-16 during the previous week and 48-20 revised figures for that week); West Khandesh (23-9 against 4-1 during the previous week and 9-2 revised figures for the week); East Khandesh (14-4 against nil) and Sholapur (13-8 against 13-6 during the previous week and 16-7 revised figures for that week).

In West Khandesh, the infection is spreading in Dhulia taluka in which 5 villages were freshly infected. In East Khandesh, the cases were reported from 5 villages in 5 different talukas. In Ahmednagar district, in addition to the 33 villages already reporting cases, six more were infected during the week. In Nasik district, the villages now involved are 10 as compared with 6 during the previous week. One special Medical Officer has been appointed in Malegaon taluka in Nasik district. Five special Medical Officers are working in Ahmednagar district. In the remaining infected areas the Epidemic Medical Officers and the Dispensary Medical Officers are carrying out anti-cholera duty.

Information has been received that Palestine has imposed quarantine restrictions against arrivals by air from the Bombay Province on account of cholera.

SWAMI SAHAJANAND EXPOSES GAME

That Forged Letter!

BIHTA: July 19 (By Mail).

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, A. I. K. S., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

When recently at Delhi, I was amused to read in the papers about a certain letter of an ex-Viceroy, written to some European in India hinting at the plan of British imperialism to exploit myself and through me the Kisan movement to destroy the Congress and then to put me in my proper place. But as I was unable to get the exact wordings of that letter there, I could say nothing definite regarding it, but a general repudiation thereof in a public meeting, held on the 13th. Now that after my return here I have read that letter in the paper, I am in a position to clarify the position.

No doubt the so-called letter seems to be written somewhat shrewdly and it is apt to easily prejudice the uncanny reader and the public against myself and the Kisan Sabha. I am confident it is a part of a well-organised move to discredit first the rising kisan movement in the country and to finish it consequently.

In the end, I am constrained to say that this letter is a skilfully forged thing simply to hoodwink the public and vilify and blacken us all of the Kisan Sabha. Strangely enough, it first saw the light on the fateful 9th July, thus giving an additional ground for this conclusion. In any case this episode reminds me of the dangers and pitfalls in the public life, and, let me hope, it will always keep me chastened, straight and on my guard.

As regards the dreams to destroy the Congress I can say only this much that during its more than fifty years' life it has seen many ups and downs and survived furious onslaughts and I am confident it will do so in future, till it reaches its goal of complete Independence, and no Indian true to his salt will even imagine to discredit it, let alone the question of destroying it.

SMALL IN COSTS BIG IN BENEFITS

More Wrigley's gum is used to-day than ever. It costs only a trifle, but millions know it greatly benefits teeth, digestion and health. Doctors and dentists recommend it. Hospitals use Wrigley's in quantities.

Buy several packets to-day. Chew it after every meal; after every smoke. Two delicious flavours. PTS

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON TEN POINTS UP

Markets Generally Quiet All-Round

SPREAD BETWEEN THE BROACH COTTON CONTRACTS NARROWS DOWN TO RS. 1 1/2 ONLY

BOMBAY, July 24.

NEW YORK COTTON

As the subsidy announcement was more or less discounted at the current rates, the New York Cotton Market did not take much notice of it, and prices after improving moderately received a set back on lack of demand, but again came up with October closing 10 points higher.

The American cotton subsidy adversely affected our price structure. The rate for Broach A.M. which had gone up to Rs. 149 during mid-day eased off and closed at Rs. 148-4 at night. The interesting feature of the market was a further narrowing of the premium to Rs. 1-8 of J.A. over A. May as compared to nearly Rs. 15 two months back when business started in the new A. May contract.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Liverpool as well as Chicago Wheat Markets were easy to-day. The Bombay market was quietly steady with a slight improvement. There was some selling pressure in the Linseed but afterwards a quiet tone prevailed. Groundnuts had also no new features.

BULLION

On the London Silver Market to-day, India was as usual a buyer, while speculators sold with the result that the spot price was fixed 1 16d. down while the two months forward remained unchanged. The Local Silver Market was a shade quiet with a little turnover. Gold prices here showed no change while the London price was fixed lower again by 6 1 2d.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Call money in the Bombay Market is quoting 1/4 p.c. London discounts remain unchanged. Foreign Exchange have lost their erratic course owing to intervention by stabilisation funds with the result that speculative activities in these markets are at a very low ebb.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Wall Street Market opened irregular with U. S. Steel quoting 1/8 dollar lower. On the London Stock Exchange quiet conditions prevailed but the undertone kept generally steady to firm. Court Lands and Imperial Tobacco were more active. Gilt-edged securities tended to be easier.

On the Calcutta Stock Exchange, a slightly better feeling prevailed in Jute Shares. Coals were practically unchanged, while speculative counters were steadier.

Associated Cements on the local Stock Exchange were the only steady spot. Mill Shares after recovering the lost points relapsed again. Steel shares sagged on selling pressure. Government Securities were firm with 3 1/2 p.c. paper closing at 96-8-6 at 5 p.m.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 24	
Previous closing	8.64
To-day's opening	8.71
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	8.74
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 24	
Previous closing	4.41
To-day's opening	4.42
Difference	—09
To-day's closing	4.35
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 152
April May 1940	Rs. 150

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 24

The New York cotton was moderately active on improved enquiry but general enquiry was slow with subsidy announcement more or less discounted however possibility of rate being variable has created some confusion checking aggressiveness.

Trading in October began at 8.71 i.e. seven points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but thereafter demand slowed down with movements becoming very narrow.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, July 24

Fluctuations during the night session were negligible on the local cotton market and prices closed at Rs. 149-12 for J/A at Rs. 148-4 for A/M.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 24

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.61/8.60) 8.71/8.71
December (8.49/8.49) 8.65/8.64
January (unquoted) 8.51/8.51

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 22

American July (4.80) 4.72
American October (4.41) 4.33
Giza July 6.13
Giza October 6.16

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 24

TEAS

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July August (£21 3/8 sellers) £21 1/8 sellers
Dundee August (£25 3/4) £25 3/4
Lightning August (£24 1/4) £24 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers.
Forward October December (8 1/2 paid and buyers) 8 9/16 paid and value

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 24

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 24

Previous closing	4.68 23
To-day's opening	4.68 26
To-day's closing	4.68.26

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 24

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 24

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.28 and then improved to 4.68.31 on scattered support subsequently sliding back to 4.68.25 on lack of buying power.

Franc opened at 176.72 and continued quiet and inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers)
1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.177) 13.177
New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.94
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.03) 89.05
London on Shanghai (0-4 1/2 nominal)
0-4 7/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (16 7/8) 16 13/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 24

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators sold. India bought. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 24

Spot	(16 7/8d) 16 13/16d—1/16
Forward	(16 3/8) 16 3/8d unchanged

LONDON GOLD

London, July 24

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-5 1/2

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 6
Gold Shravan	37 1 9
Gold Shravan (Second)	37 1 9
Sovereign	25 10 6

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, July 24

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted Rs. 96-8-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, July 13, £83 3/4
Friday, July 14, £84 1/4
Monday, July 17, £84 1/2
Tuesday, July 18, £84 1/4
Wednesday, July 19, £84 1/4
Thursday, July 20, £84 1/4
Friday, July 20, £84 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 24
3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/4) £84 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 3/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent (£96 1/2) £96 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£100) £100

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 3/4) £66 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 1/8) £93
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/4) £105 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 1/2) £92 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/4) £105 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 24
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

Giltedged securities attracted very little interest. Three and half per cent was quoted at £84 1/4 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (57-10 1/2) 58-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (9-10 1/2) 10-3
Princhin Johnson (22) 22
Imperial Chemical (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21) £21
Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 2/-3
Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Ford Motors (15-9) 15-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50 1/4) £50 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-7 1/2) 131-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Distillers (94-9) 95-6
Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-9
British Celanese (5-9) 5-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-10 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-3) 18-3
Inter Nickels (dol 52 1/8) dol 53
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-3
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-4 1/2) 26-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-6
Rio Tintos (£11 1/4) £11 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (45) 45
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14) £14
Associated Portland Cement (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (75-0) 75-0
Burma Oil (72-10 1/2) 71-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£34 1/2) £34 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£33 3/8) £34 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/2) £14 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4
London Southern Def (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£115 1/4) £114 3/4
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/4) £73 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 24

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July was 41 1/4d., while the yesterday's closing was 42d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Fractional Gains

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 24

On the Stock Exchange an early improvement was not fully maintained, owing to the absence of any sustained demand, but final levels mostly represented small net gains, apart from giltedged securities which tended to be easier.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Slightly Better Feeling In Jutes

CALCUTTA, July 24

Jutes: In sympathy with fair outside support a slightly better feeling was again in evidence in this section to-day and a moderate business was put through.

Coals: These showed not much alterations and business was nothing out very small.

Teas were neglected.

Miscellaneous: Speculative issues opened steady but receded slightly towards close. Others kept more or less steady.

Government securities kept fairly steady.

Following were the closing quotations: Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1951/54 100; 3 per cent new loan 1966/67 97/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 96/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 103/10; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110/14; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/15; 3 per cent N W F P 1952 98/8 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad pref 147; Reserve 110.

Cottons: New Victoria ord annas 12; Pref 3/8.

Coals: Bengal 299 small lot; Burrakur 12/2; Pref 141 small lot; Dhemo Main 12; Equitable 31/4; Katras Jherriah 26/15 Mundulpoor 7/2; New Beerbhoom 16/4 ex div; Satpukuria and Asansol annas 11; Talcher 1

Jutes: Anglo India 318 small lot; Albion 185 small lot; Bally 183; Belvedere 340; Dalhousie 304; Fort Gloster 422/8; Howrah 53/11; Hukumchand 3/14 Pref 50; National 21/8; Reliance 56/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma 5/3; Indian Copper 1/10; Rhodesia Copper 1/4; Dalmia Cement pref 96 small lot; Burma Lime and Chemical 9/10; Agra Elec 113; Bareilly Elec 11/12; Cuttack Elec 8/8 small lot; Jubbulpore Elec 12/8; Burn and Co 6 per cent Pref 123; Indian Galvanizing 20/12; Indian Iron and Steel 24/12; Steel Corpn ord 12/10 pref 93; Steel Products 2/2; Triton Insurance 226/8 small lot; B I Corpn ord 2/8; Pref 151; Calcutta Ice 5/6; Calcutta Safe Deposit 7/4; Dunlop Rubber ord 17/4; Second pref 104/4 small odd lot; Indian Wood Products 22/12; Rohtas Industries pref 125 ex div; Spencer and Co B pref 5/9 ex div; British Burma Petroleum 3/8; Titaghur PaperA ordy 12; Midnapore Zemindary 58; Pref 122; Borooan Timber 14/12 c div; Basti 172; Buland 13/?; Samastipore 6/4 ct;.

Teas: Hasimara 36/8; Hattikhira 17/8; Jutlibari 13/8 et; Patrakola pref 133/8 small lot; Mamugaon 8 ct;

Debentures: 4 per cent 1909/10 Calcutta Municipal 100/10 small lot; 3 per cent 1963/68 Calcutta Port Trust 95/6 small lot; 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 100/6 small odd lot.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 24

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (dol 48 1/4) dol 48 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/2) dol 27 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 52 3/4) dol 53 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 24

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.63 1/2. Prices after early steadiness declined on local pressure and lack of outside enquiry with the rate falling to 0.62 3/4.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Very Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49 1/4) £48 3/4 to £49
Iron (102) 102

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 24
10 p.m.

Wheat September	2 13 6
Wheat January	3 1 9
Wheat May	3 2 9
Linseed September	4 15 0
Linseed	4 12 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 24

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October 44 1/4. Prices declined on lower north American cables which were partially offset by bullish world shipments subsequently trading became quiet.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 24
10 p.m.

Silver ready	45 10 0
Silver Shravan	45 4 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	45 8 0

BETTER JUTE PRICES

Indian Position Abroad And At Home

SIMLA, July 19.
(By Mail).

"This season's arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and the mill area were nearly 10 lakhs of bales less than that of the previous season but the exports were higher by more than a lakh of bales. As a consequence of this higher demand and poor supply the price of raw jute rose to a considerable height and the effect is still visible."

Thus is summarised the jute market condition in the July issue of the bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee published to-day

The bulletin also gives the Indian figures for production, manufacture, export and stocks of jute and a special report of the Argentine correspondent of the Committee besides other information affecting the Jute industry.

POSITION ABROAD.

Exports of jute bags and cloth from India during the first seven months of 1939 were 3,759 lakhs and 6,070 lakhs of yards respectively as compared with 2,903 lakhs and 7,511 lakhs of yards exported during the same period of 1938.

The stocks of manufactured goods with the Indian mills at the end of June, 1939 was only 6.4 per cent higher than the stock at the same time of 1938. But this stock is equivalent to two months production and is still double the normal.

India seems to be losing Uruguayan imports of jute which were 6,441 metric tons during 1938 as against 5,529 metric tons imported during 1937. Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia were mainly benefited by this improvement and India had no share in it. Imports of jute and jute goods from India into Uruguay during 1938 were only 2,494 metric tons as compared with 4,021 metric tons imported during 1937 or in other words India supplied 72.7 per cent of the Uruguayan requirements during 1937 but only 38.7 per cent during 1938.

There has been a further fall of 30 lakhs of yards in the United States of America consumption of hessians during June 1939 as compared with the previous month's consumption. This may probably be attributed to seasonal fluctuations and a slight rise may be expected in July.

Imports of jute and jute goods into the United States of America improved in March when 30,320 tons of hessians were imported as against 19,065 tons imported during the same month of the previous year. Nearly the whole of this excess of 11,255 tons came from India

In Germany no buying permits were issued during May and the German spinners are said to have reduced their stocks considerably. Stocks of raw jute in Hamburg and Bremen have been further reduced from 745 metric tons at the end of April to 251 at the end of May 1939. Stocks at the end of May 1938 and 1937 were 8,837 and 2,339 metric tons respectively.

POST-MORTEM OF COTTON FORECASTS

For the improvement of the accuracy of Indian official cotton forecasts the Indian Central Cotton Committee have adopted the method of subjecting the All-India cotton forecasts of each season to a comprehensive post-mortem examination in the light of the information available at the close of the season. The third report of its kind containing the results of the annual post-mortem examination of 1937-38 season has been published to-day.

According to the report the actual crop for 1937-38 is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 6,370,000 bales against 5,663,000 bales estimated in the All-India cotton forecast of April 1938. The forecast was thus out by 11 per cent. on the actual crop. This discrepancy is accounted for by the under-estimation observed in the forecasts of the Punjab, Sind, the United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency and the States lying within their boundaries.

The standard yield figures for cotton in the British districts of the Punjab were recently revised with the assistance of the Committee for improving the forecasts. The new standard yields are considerably higher than the old and their adoption is expected to minimise the error in the provincial forecasts in future. To remedy the underestimation in the Sind cotton forecasts, the question of improving the condition factor, which appears to be the chief source of error, is under consideration. In the United Provinces, inaccuracy in the estimate of the condition factor appears to be the chief cause of the observed discrepancy in the forecast and steps are being taken to secure improvement in this direction.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 24

T Morrison ss Bahadur of 339/ reg tons, Captain H H Gibson arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Keelung of 3199 reg tons, Captain T Flabey arrived from Karachi with cotton wool and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain D Carini arrived from Genoa via Naples, Port Said and Aden. with passengers and general cargo.

J Mackintosh ss Stanwold of 603 reg tons, Captain J H R Bailey arrived from Karachi with cargo of grain.

SAILED

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain D Carini sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Manila with passengers and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 24-7-39.

S S Binfield (M M) for Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.

S S Conte Rosso (L T N) for Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 24

2 Marika Protopapa 2618 Portsaid N F L Dreyfus
3 Indora 3963 Karachi 26-7 M M
8 Aussa 3426 Genoa 25-7 L Triestino
9 Arendskerk 4764 Australia 24-7 L Edwards
12 Cilicia 6577 Karachi 29-7 Anchor Line
14 Golenfels 4845 Antwerp 27-7 L Edwards
15 City of Keelung 3199 Liverpool 3-8 K Nixon
16 Karanja 4646 Durban 2-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 26-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 27-7 M M
6 Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 25-7 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Bahadur 3397 Bhavnagar 25-7 T Morrison
D/E Stanwold 603 Karachi 25-7 J Mackintosh
F Khosron 2441 Red Sea Parts 22-7 T Morrison
G Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 25-7 Merchant S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
K British Sailor 3444 Abadan N F Anglo Iranian
M Khosrou 2471 Red Sea Ports N F T Morrison
P Bandra 1893 N F 17-8 M M
P O/S Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Guildford 27-7-39 K Nixon

FROM OSLO

Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG

Hohenfels 26-7-93 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 7-8-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Wichita 6-8-39 L Edwards
Silver Cedar 27-7-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Uran 27-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 18-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino
Alipore 25-7-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 29-7-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 31-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 26-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 8-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 27-7-39 M M
Varela 29-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 19-8-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Goalconda 26-7-39 M M
Jalabala 24-7-39 Scindia S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Binfield 24-7-39 M M
Urna 26-7-39 M M
Jalapadma 24-7-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Nagato Maru 3-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Freinfels 25-7-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
City of Keelung 3-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Freinfels 31-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 26-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
City of Oran 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Cont. Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
Aussa 25-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 23-8-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 2-8-39 O S Kaisya
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 9-8-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 15-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Arendskerk 25-7-39 L Edwards

FOR BASRA

Bankura 26-7-39 M M
Vita 27-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 16-8-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-8-39 M M
Silver Cedar 29-7-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR KARACHI

Nagato Maru 29-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Hogenfels 29-7-39 L Edwards
Indora 26-7-39 M M
Cilicia 29-7-39 Anchor Line

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Goldenfels 21-7-39
S S Garmula 21-7-39
S S British Judge 22-7-39

EXPORTS

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 2115 bags crushed bones A Burjor; 14 bales wool raw H A Mahomed; 127 bales wool raw Dolat; 12 bales wool raw S Nanjee; 120 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 23 bales hemp raw J Kanji; 46 bales ctn twist waste G M Vyas; 37 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 3840 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta; 1000 pkts myrabollams K Tricamji; 1352 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 10 cases curry powder F Spinner; 250 bales cotton raw Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 125 bales cotton raw Swastika G Trading; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake exp K Prasad.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 100 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 38 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 50 bales cotton twist waste The Jassain Carpet; 68 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 55 bales raw cotton G M Vyas.

For Glasgow: 640 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake exp K Prasad.

For Marseilles: 46 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 10 bales wool raw T Laxmidas.

S S Hermion for New York: 1920 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal.

S S Conte Rosso for Trieste: 1185 bags linseed The Oil Seed Trading.

For Venice: 55 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Aussa for Fiume: 50 bales ctn twist waste C Jairam.

S S Marika Protopapa for Port Said for orders: 2520 bags gr nut oil cake meal Ralli Bros.

S S City of Keelung for Liverpool: 5900 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 11670 bags linseed K Devchand; 667 bags linseed cake exp K Devchand; 2560 gr nut cake expeller K Devchand; 560 bags gr nut cake meal K Devchand.

For Manchester: 5990 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 17 bales silk waste poils K Nixon; 250 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Glasgow: 2001 bags linseed cake exp K Devchand; 560 bags gr nut cake meal K Devchand; 5835 linseed K Devchand; 4588 bags gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy; 560 bags gr nut oil cake meal L Dreyfus

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg: 2000 pkts myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 4000 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta; 120 bales cotton Ry R Pallanji; 10 cases dry cattle guts Ad Meyer; 11 casks wet cattle guts Ad Meyer; 11 casks salted sheep casings D Abraham.

For Antwerp: 4000 pkts myrabollams K Tricamji; 33 bales cotton raw K Jethabhai; 25 bales cotton raw C Jairam; 85 bales cotton raw Suleman.

For Rotterdam: 55 bales raw cotton K Jethabhai.

For Antwerp, Rott, Ham, Bremen optional: 1400 bags gr nut seed H Rawji.

For Bremen: 110 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Kioto Agents J Finlay and Co Ltd from Hull: 50 bundles steel plates; 75 drums ships bottom composition; 175 lse angles; 107 cases dry distemper; 120 drums turpentine substitute; 231 bundles stl bars; 470 drums linseed oil; 1054 pkgs paint; 205 lse washing blue; 386 pkgs metal polish; 50 bags stearic acid; 58 cases colour.

From Middlesbrough: 320 bags zinc oxide; 51 loose steel joists; 90 drums sodium nitrite.

From Dunkirk: 448 bundles m s flat hoops; 1057 pieces m s tees; 207 bundles m s cut hoops; 544 pieces rolled steel joists; 525 pcs galvd steel tubes; 601 bdls galvd steel tubes; 477 pieces galvd plaes; 128 bundles black steel tubes; 370 pieces black steel tubes.

From Port Said: 75 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 100 bales cotton.

M V Fusijama Agents L Triestino from Venice: 200 cases rayon yarn; 1521 cases art silk yarn; 100 bags marble powder; 320 bags marble chips; 93 cases glass bead; 1960 bags verona chips; 40 cases sodium peroxide; 36 cases textile machines.

From Trieste: 161 pkgs installation for sugar factory; 56 pkgs iron construction parts; 46 pkgs compo parts of sugar chy; 372 cts glazed tiles; 272 bales paper; 110 cases naphtaline; 100 bags wheat starch; 35 cases textile machinery; 200 rings coppered iron wire.

From Brindisi: 600 bags almonds in shell.

From Bari: 250 bags almonds in shell. 116 bundles almonds in shell

From Fiume: 5160 pcs dealwood planks; 40 cases cigarette paper; 100 bgs bone glue; 150 bags broken tiles; 540 cts glazed wall tiles; 82 cts sau e'ware; 6494 pcs pine rough boards.

S S Casareggs Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 1468 cases rayon yarn; 84 cases umbrella ribs; 609 rools iron wire; 69 cases news print paper; 95 cases synthetic camphor; 40 cases sodium peroxide; 31 cases elect fans; 489 slabs marble slabs and tiles; 460 bags marble chips.

From Fiume: 42 cases tissue paper; 3076 pcs pine rough boards; 4836 pcs white wood.

From Glasgow: 150 bales old newspaper; 80 drums paint; 625 cases beer; 93 coils galvd m s wire; 126 bundles steel bars; 100 cases whisky, 181 cases sewing cotton thread on reels; 40 d/bags cold soluble starch.

From Marseilles: 143 cases evian water; 100 bags shelled almonds; 100 cases mineral water; 1785 bags coriander seeds.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 24.

Following unchanged New York advices the local market was expected to open at Rs. 149/8 but the announcement of American subsidy was responsible for easy opening at Rs. 148/8 for Broach A/M delivery.

There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 148/2 but short covering appeared and prices improved to Rs. 149/-. Later on there was renewed liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 148/8. The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a decline of one point but after the subsidy announcement, it opened 9 points down. The local markets was quiet and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F.G.M.G. Broach J/A	...	Rs. 149 14 0
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M	...	Rs. 148 4 0
Fine M.G. Oomra July	...	Rs. 146 10 0
Fine M.G. Oomra D/J	...	Rs. 138 4 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal July	...	Rs. 120 0 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J	...	Rs. 114 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 24

Bengal Superfine	127/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F G	121/22
C P 1	154/56
C P 2	150/51
Arvi	150/51
Amraoti	147/49
Ellichpur	147/19
Berar	147/49
Malkapur	147/49
Khandesh	134/39
Jalna/Sailu	141/43
Burwah Sanavad	147/49
Khandwa	147/49
Mathia F G	119/24
Broach	155/56
Punjab 4 F	161/71
Punjab 289 F	196/201
Sindh N T	171/73
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	183/86
Surat	188/86
Navsari	199/200
Western Farm	161/66

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 24

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	128	125	122	119
Punjab	128	125	122	119
Rajputana	131	128	125	122
Oomra No. 3	152	150	147	144
C P No. 1	163	161	158	155
C P No. 2	156	154	151	148
Broach No. 2		157	155	152 150
Punjab Ame		177	175	172 170
Surat		194	192	189 187
Rajpipla		191	189	186 184
Navsari		203	201	198 196

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 22-7-39	4007000	7925000
Receipts yesterday 22-7-39	10000	9000
Exports to date 22-7-39	3535000	5901000
Stock at Ports 21-7-39	1947000	2447000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-7-39	2442000	1994000
Stock at Liverpool 21-7-39	667000	1157000
Visible Supply 21-7-39	4828000	5712000
Quantity in sight 21-7-39	9658000	13128000
Quantity out of sight 21-7-39	10365000	10824000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

22-7-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,695	53,880
Central India	252 224,880	45,925
Barsi and Nagar	152 93,338	149,908
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,474	40,322
Berar	162,718	327,318
Central Provinces	4 38,100	83,494
Total Oomras	408 562,205	700,047
Dholera	276,856	141,057
N W Provinces	9,578	3,112
Rajputana	349 79,188	16,353
Sind Punjab	330,678	520,818
Broach	228 414,944	263,597
Coompta and Dahrwar	632 148,107	66,437
Westerns Northerns	106 95,581	24,225
Cocoanada	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,637	5,215
American	3,487	177,893
Egyptian African and Sudan	379 364,428	521,541
Cumilla, Burma and other sorts	95	1,171
Total	2,102 2,287,882	2,442,289
Arrived by road to 20th July 1939	380,584	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th July

In full-pressed bales

22-7-39	This year	Last year
Europe	995 301,981	318,449
Japan and China	1,217,751	685,413
Coast Ports	32,329	59,853
Up-country by Rail	269,878	356,276
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	21,816	6,078
Total	995 1,843,735	1,426,059

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 24

Wheat	3,534 cwts.
Linseed	2,697 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	52 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,561 cwts.
Castorseed	240 cwts.
Rice	5,115 cwts.
Myrabollams	551 cwts.
Cottonseed	587 cwts.
Mowraseed	866 cwts.
Gram	14 cwts.
Joowar	792 cwts.
Bajree	594 cwts.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug New York Oct Rs. 54 1/4

Broach July/Aug Liverpool Oct Rs. 36 1/2.

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 47 1/2

Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 49 1/4

New York—Liverpool: Oct 2/-. Dec. 2/-, Jan 10/-, March 18/-, May 31/-.

Flat Subsidy Of 1-1/2 Cents Per Lb.

NEW YORK PRICES TO HARDEN

Bombay Best Buyer Of Distant Months

BOMBAY, July 22.

After the close of the New York Cotton Exchange, the U. S. A. Cotton export subsidy was announced at 1½ cents per lb. flat rate commencing from 27th July on cotton sold for export on or before 30th June 1940.

The Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to decrease or increase the rate if necessary.

It was also announced that an equivalent payment will be made on the export of cotton goods.

The aim of the subsidy is to recapture foreign markets and this year the exports are expected to be six to seven million bales.

The success of export entirely defends upon comparative quotations of foreign growths and political conditions in Europe and China.

Once more Bombay was a buyer of distants on the New York cotton market on Saturday but this met scale up liquidation and profit-taking. There was more evening up of commitments on expectations of the announcement on the subsidy at the week-end, which we give above.

The market opened steady. Prices early declined on commission house liquidation, foreign selling of nears and hedging of distants. The market then advanced on Wall-Street buying, continued strength of securities and price-fixing for nears. There was fairly active demand for distant months where Bombay was the best buyer.

Prices declined sharply on persistent hedging against the new crop and fairly active liquidation of near months by Liverpool Bombay and tired longs, with demand light principally scale-down trade buying of nears and Bombay buying of distants. Buyers were discouraged by favourable crop news and continued delay in the announcement of the terms of the export subsidy programme by the adoption of which Government has taken up the position that there is still a large potential market for American cotton abroad at competitive prices.

It is rumoured in trade circles that a 1-1/4 cent subsidy is likely which many believe has been largely discounted from the market point of view for the time being.

Cotton goods outlook is improving with a number of distributors asking for accelerated deliveries in various lines. In the meanwhile the technical position has improved but the immediate outlook is viewed as uncertain at least pending developments in connection with the subsidy which it is generally understood becomes operative at the beginning of the new season.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted 3 points down at 8.61 and declined to 8.60 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and October was quoted 8.70 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.44c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was barely steady and with scattered buying closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 9.44c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 4.40. The market was slightly easier. Trend of politics favourably influenced sentiment but impending subsidy created caution. There was week-end covering and trade calling which was offset by light Bombay selling. Later on there was trade buying and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 5.31d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quietly steady. Giza futures closed 2 points up and Uppers gained 4 to 7 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

MANCHESTER TRADE

"Stock takings at a great many houses, anxiety about the Far Eastern situation, uncertainty about the probable United States subsidy for cotton exports, and buyers' continued resistance to the higher Manchester quotations have all militated against satisfactory business in yarn and cloth this week. Producers generally, however, will begin the usual slack season with order-books better filled than in most other recent years except 1937, so that the contraction in the volume of fresh business has caused no great discomfort. The position would be more satisfactory, however, if there were better prospects for business for delivery in the fourth quarter of the year.

A large proportion of the work now on hand represents abnormal and non-recurring orders which have been placed in spite of the advancing tendency in quotations here. It is easy—and probably correct to argue that tendency is likely to remain in operation, but few buyers seem disposed to place orders "on a view of the market"; some, indeed, are covering only part of their known requirements and withholding the remainder until prices have eased again. It remains to be seen whether this policy will pay in the long run, but there can be no doubt that, at the moment, it is exerting a considerable influence on the turnover here.

In yarns a healthy undercurrent of demand has persisted for coarse and medium wefts and ring twists. Fair weights have occasionally been booked in other qualities, but, especially in the finer sections, trade has been patchy."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 8.70+06 (10-42 a.m.)

New York October lowest 8.60—04 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 4.42+6

Liverpool October lowest 4.38+02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from New York friends:—

(1) "Terms export subsidy slightly more liberal than expected. Looks maximum, likely progressively reduced. With uncertainty removed expect higher here. Recommend buying distants."

(2) "Subsidy 150 points regard constructive should list price level."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

NEW YORK

Subsidy one and half definitely favour purchases May.

Subsidy 1.50 differences domestic markets and foreign growth bound to widen suggest purchases December.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York—Subsidy 1 1/2. Definitely favour purchases May.

New York.—Official cotton export subsidy flat rate one and one half cents pound effective July twenty seventh.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 22.

Broach J/A Highest 154 1/8, Lowest 152 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 152 3/4

Broach A/M Highest 151/-, Lowest 150 1/8, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 150 1/8

Oomra July Highest 151 1/2, Lowest 150/-, closing at 4-30 p.m. 150 3/4

Oomra D/J Highest 140 3/4, Lowest 140, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 140/-.

Bengal July Highest 122 1/2, Lowest 121 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 121 1/2

Bengal D/J Highest 116 1/4, Lowest 115 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 115 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 150 1/2, Highest Rs. 150 1/2, Lowest Rs. 150/-, closed Rs. 150 1/8.

Broach J/A closed Rs. 152 1/2.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 22.

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.35—0
July	6.17+2
October	6.20+2
November	6.25+2
January	6.31+2
March	6.35+2
May	6.38+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.76+3
July	5.52+4
October	5.49+5
November	5.49+5
January	5.51+5
March	5.54+6
May	5.58+7

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 22

August	£11 6 3
September	£11 6 3

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 22.

Dollars.

Amr. Power and Light 5 per cent pfd.	39
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 1/2
Columbia Gas	7
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1952	63
American Telephone and Telegraph	167
Sun Life of Canada	410
Western Union Telegraph	25 3/4
Union Pacific	100
New York Central R.R.	16 1/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/2
Amrex Corporation	22 5/8
Texas Corporation	37 1/2
Chase National Bank	23
United States Steel	53 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	64
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	20
Republic Steel	19
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 5/8
General Motors	48 3/4
Packard	4
General Electric	38 7/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	13
Socony	11 7/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	25 3/4

Turnover 800,000 shares Continue favourable. Loews Inc. net earning for 40 weeks ending June 8, dol. 4.62 per share. E. I. du Pont du Nemours and Co. earned dol. 1.73 per share for the June quarter against 71 cents for the same quarter last year.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 24

Ready Javas	Rs. 14 4 0
Shipment July	4 13 0
Shipment August	4 15 0
Shipment September	4 15 0
Java Spot	F 7.10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	96/6
3 1/2 p.c G. P. Notes (Cash)	96/11
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/13
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c 1963-65 Loan	97/12
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103/12
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4 p.c 1960-70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/8
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/7
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	113/15
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T 1956	127/0

Note: The Security market remained very steady to-day. The 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opening at Rs. 96/8/- improved to Rs. 96/9/6 to close at Rs. 96/9.

Tone:—Steady

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 24

Slightly cooler, light to moderate rainfall in Western and Central Belts. Forecast: More rain expected.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 24.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to November

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1306

Bank's buying T T 1326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 28 nominal

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 21/32 24th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/4 1/64 24th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 24th instant.

Java/London 8.74 5/8 24th instant.

New York/London Closed 22nd, instant.

London/New York 4.68.26 22nd instant.

London/Paris 176.72 22nd instant.

London/Italy 89.03 22nd instant.

London/Belgium 27.55 1/2 22nd instant.

London/Switzerland 20.74 1/4 22nd instant.

London/Berlin 11.66/ 1/2 22nd instant.

London/Stockholm 19.41 22nd instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.73 7/8 22nd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 21st instant

Gold £7.8.6 22nd inst

Silver London Ready 13/16 21st instant

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 22nd instant.

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 21st instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 22nd instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 21st instant

Silver New York Ready Closed

London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 21st instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 22nd instant.

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 21st instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 22nd instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 24.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	7	0
Closing	29	7	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	29	11	0
Highest	29	12	0
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	10	6
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	27	11	0
Highest	27	14	0
Lowest	27	9	6
Closing	27	10	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	1	0
Highest	29	1	0
Lowest	29	1	0
Closing	29	1	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	28	12	0
Highest	29	2	6
Lowest	28	11	0
Closing	28	12	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	21	13	0
Highest	22	0	6
Lowest	21	13	0
Closing	21	14	3

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following delivery slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	449
Tata Deferreds	38
Indian Irons	109
Bombay Dyeings	25
Tata Powers	15
Associated Cements	15
Dalmia Cements	100

Further Drop In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEELS DOWN

Absence Of Support And Jobbers Selling

BOMBAY: July 24.

The action of the local Share Bazar clearly indicates that there is utter absence of outside business and the Bazar is fully controlled by Taravaniwalas.

These Tarawaniwalas or so-called jobbers are operating on their own account and are interested in taking quick turns and are satisfied to pocket few tens whenever they are available.

This state has resulted in what may be called a balanced or a stable market. If any big outside operator enters the market his chances are marred by professionals and the market is now more or less deserted. Under this state when the market fails to respond to fundamental causes, pure Broker firms have to suffer as in the absence of due price changes, they will not be able to secure any business from their clients.

This state cannot be allowed any longer and if the Stock Exchange authorities enquire into the matter, it will be in the interest of the Exchange itself.

On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was full of bullish enthusiasm and U. S. Steel shares closed 2-1/8 up at 53-7/8 dollars and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 7/8 at 27-5/8 dolrs. General Motors gained dollar one at 48-3/4.

In the local market a stage has been set for depressing Cotton Mill shares and those who are carrying fairly large short interest are depressing the market and weakness in Cotton Mill shares is having unfavourable effect on other Sections.

It appears that there is a determined effort on the part of a class of operators to depress prices irrespective of what happens in other markets. The market being narrow, operators easily control the situation, but in doing so, they forget the fundamental factors.

The European political situation has improved much and moderately bullish feeling exists on both London and New York Stock Exchanges. But the local market is decidedly bearish over the outlook of the Textile Industry. It is true that there is some truth, but this cannot justify day to day decline in Cotton Mill shares and when one looks at the price movement of Tata Steel shares, he will not be able to offer satisfactory explanation. This means that even small operators must leave the market alone to Taravaniwalas as there is no knowing when these outsiders will be caught unaware.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 24.

100 Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100 BOM. DYEING	715	0
100 CENTURY	193	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	194	0
100 COLABA	105	8
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100 Finlay	89	0
100 GOKAK	126	0
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	35	0
100 Khatau	83	4
100 KOHINOOR	209	8
250 Laxmi	415	0
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	110	4
250 Model	40	0
50 MYSORE	87	0
100 NEW GREAT	171	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	226	4
25 SASSOON SILK	67	0
1,000 Sholapur	2,700	0
50 SIMPLEX	64	8
1,000 SWADESHI	193	0
100 SWAN	87	0
500 Vishnu	1,020	0
1,000 Westerns	850	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	108	0
25-50 CENTRAL	34	10
500 Imperial	1,520	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	376	14
50-100 India	146	8
100 Reserve Bank	111	8
5 Union	5	14
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED	129	4
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	666	4
15-100 Jupiter	13	9
20 Mercantile	52	4
16-75 New India	37	8
200 Oriental	4,425	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	1
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	143	2
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,460	0
10 Ajmer	11	8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	129	8
100 Bombay Suburban	160	10
10 Broach	10	11
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	157	8
100 TATA HYDRO	154	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,266	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	1,000	0
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	101	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	12
500 Tapti Valley	775	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 24.

Bombay Dyeing (720) 710, 717, 715, 722, 712, 717, 715

Century (198) 195, 198, 192 8, 194, 193/8

Central India (197) 196, 195 197, 196/8, 197/8, 194.

Kohinoor (218/8) 208, 211, 210, 209/8.

New Great (171) 170, 173, 171.

Simplex (65/4) 65, 65/12, 65, 64/8.

Swadeshi (195/8) 194, 197, 193.

Associated Cement (128/4) 129/8 129/4, 130/8, 129/8, 129/12, 129/4

Andhra (1461/4) 1460.

Tram. Ord. (129/8) 129/4, 129/8.

Tata Hydro (153/8) 153, 154.

Tata Power (1268/12) 1270, 1262, 1265.

T. Steel Dfd (1365) 1370, 1362, 1370, 1352, 1356, 1350, 1356, 1353.

T. Steel Ord. (283/8) 284, 282, 284, 281, 282, 282/8.

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (163/12) 163/8

Bellapur (174/8) 172/8, 173, 172/8.

B. Steam (262/8) 262, 259, 258.

B. Burma (474) 472, 474, 469, 470, 468, 470, 469/8.

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	5	3
2sh. Indian Copper	1	10½
10 Indian Iron and Steel	24	14
10 SHIVRAJPUR	33	12
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1353	12
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	281	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	353	0
10 Air Service	7	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	172	8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	668	12
250 BOMBAY STEAM	258	0
125 B. BURMA	469	6
50 B. BURMA CONTRY.	164	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	6 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	82	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	44	8
100 I. Radio Defd.	347	8
100 I. Radio Ord.	353	12
100 Port Canning	74	8
30 PREMIER CON.	69	8
15 Scindia	18	2
25 Tata Oil Mill	35	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,480	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	296	4
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1,585	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	575	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c Sholapur	78	6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 24

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 96 October 96 December 96

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 107 October 108 December 108

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 138 October 139 December 139

Yarn No. 40s August 210 October 210 December 210

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 24

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	200	7050
Bengal July	250	500
Oomra July	700	2800

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

29th Week (ended July 22nd)

1937	18,026,600
1938	14,357,800
1939	13,171,300
Total for 29 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1937	352,814,600
1938	414,438,200
1939	380,890,700

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 24.

On Saturday London Gold prices declined 1/2d. at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.72. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68.26 at London.

London Spot Silver prices improved 1/16d. at 16 7/8d. but forward was unchanged. There was little short covering and the market was quiet. Shanghai T. T on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 45.13.6 and forward was Rs. 44/11. The local market was quietly steady and with restricted business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD—			
Ready	37	1	6
Shrawan dely	37	1	8
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	0	5
2nd Shrawan dely	37	1	9
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	3	0
SILVER—			
Ready	45	10	0
Shrawan dely	45	4	0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	8	0
2nd Shrawan dely	44	15	0
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	1	6	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 24.

GOVT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 p.c. Paper	96/11
4 p.c. 1960-70	110/8
5 p.c. 1945-55	113/14
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	146/12
Central Bank	34/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1520
Imperial Bank P.P.	376/14
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	111/4
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	340
Ambica	245/10
Arun	37/8
Arvind	1030
Asok	170
Bharatkhand Textiles	1680
Bombay Dyeing	715
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	535
Central India	194/12
Century	19522
Colaba	105
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	nil
Elgin	193/12
Gokak	125/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	195
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	208/12
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	290
Marsden	15
Morarji	110
Mysore	86/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	170
Raipur	582/8
Rajnagar	150
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	63
Sholapur	2700
Simplex	64/8
Swadeshi	192/8
Vishnu	1022/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord	53/12
Tata Power Ord	1263/12
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	103/2
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	163/2
Bombay Tram	129/1
Jalgaon Electrics	nil
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	157/8
MISCELANEOUS	
Air Services of India	nil
Alcock Ashdown	352/8
Associated Coments	129
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	164/6
Bombay Burma Old	168/2
Bombay Steam	257/8
Bombay Telephone	87/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	5/3
Dalmia Cement	11/2
Indian Bleaching	81/14
Industrial Investment Tr.	47/8
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1.10/6
Indian Iron	24/14
Mysore Sugar	31/14
Port Canning	72/12
Premier Construction	69
Rohtas Industries	21/4
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	33/4
Steel Corp. of Bengal	12/9
Tata Oil	35
Tata Steel Ordy	281/8
Tata Steel Defd	1355
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	52/13
Hukumchand	3/14
Kamarhatty	470
Kankanarrah	358/8
Lawrence	430
Reliance	55/8

BOMBAY BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 21-7-39 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,07,229.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 16,39,77,706-12-7

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 22

July	dol 0.62 5/8
September	dol 0.63 1/2
December	dol 0.65

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 24

July	42d.
October	45 1/4d.
December	47 1/2d.

Sterling Purchases

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 21st July 1939.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 24.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-8-0

Tone: Steady.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1939

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Second Chapter Of India's Struggle

SARDAR PATEL ON TASK BEFORE WORKERS

"Problem Of States Is Intertwined With Problem Of India"

AHMEDABAD, July 24.

NEITHER THE "FORWARD BLOC" WOULD LEAD THEM FORWARD NOR THE CONGRESS DRAG THEM BACKWARD.

THE ONWARD MARCH DEPENDED ON THEIR OWN INHERENT STRENGTH. THE METHOD OF STRUGGLE ONLY HAD BEEN CHANGED. THE FIRST CHAPTER WAS OVER AND SECOND HAD BEGUN.

THUS DECLARED SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL ADDRESSING A WORKERS' MEETING AT NADIAD YESTERDAY.

PROBLEMS INTERTWINED

The continuance of Rajkot struggle depended on the strength of the people. Mahatma Gandhi intervened when the people of Rajkot were terrorised by oppression, but he tore the Award of the Chief Justice, when he has faced with an uncongenial and hostile atmosphere for the working of Responsible Government. A priest, the Sardar humorously observed, solemnises a marriage but he does not conduct household affairs day by day. The problem of the States was intertwined with the problem of British India. When the Congress Working Committee took up the problem of the States everybody would go to the States. For the present Mahatma Gandhi had cried a halt, seeing that non-violence of the people of the States was no match for the violence of the State authorities, practised with the connivance if not encouragement of the Paramount Power.

Mr. Patel was accorded an enthusiastic reception and was taken in procession through the gaily decorated streets.

"The prestige of the Congress inside and outside the country lies in her moral strength. Many self-seeking persons are trying to enter the Congress as she is capturing power. It is time to cleanse the Congress if the country is not to be polluted", said the Sardar.

P. C. C.'S. AND MINISTRIES.

Regarding the recent resolution of the A. I. C. C. regulating the relations of the Congress Ministries with the P. C. C.'s, Mr. Patel said that the resolution was not in any way inconsistent with the principles of democracy but aimed at removing the obstacles in the way of the smooth working of the Ministries in Congress provinces and checking inter provincial jealousies and rivalries in composite provinces like Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces. In unitary provinces where the P. C. C.'s were elected annually and the Ministries were functioning continuously, difficulties would arise if re-election of the P. C. C.'s disturbed the continuity of the policy and the measures taken by the Ministry.

As a matter of fact no complaint had been made about the control of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee by any Provincial Congress Committee. Ministries or Congress Assembly parties but complaint had been made by individual Congressmen, whose activities were in conflict with these bodies.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE QUESTION

Regarding the resolution of the A. I. C. C. requiring permission of the P. C. C. before starting civil disobedience by Congressmen, Mr. Patel said generally there would be no occasion for civil disobedience by Congressman against the Congress Ministries. If, however, the actions of the Ministries necessitated civil disobedience, they (the Ministries) would be called off. If individual Congressmen were dissatisfied with Congress Ministries, they must canvass support in the Province but not obstruct the Ministry.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel returned to Ahmedabad this morning and is leaving for Bhavnagar in the evening.

MILL WORKERS HEAR SARDAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 21.

A huge procession from Manilal Mansion marched in connection with the celebration of Prohibition Day in which about 50,000 people participated. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the city and crowds of people from different wards joined it. The procession wended through various roads and terminated in a meeting at the Lal Darwaja grounds, where about one lakh of people had gathered together to hear Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. All mills, schools, Government offices and various associations have observed holiday.

Muslims co-operated in the Prohibition Day by joining the procession and attending the meeting.

The main feature of this Day is that thousands of mill workers were taking active part in every programme of the Day.

Sir M. Yakub Besieged

Black Flag Demonstrations Extort Written Denial: No Deputation To Viceroy

LAHORE, July 24.

Black flag demonstrators of two local Muslim organisations besieged the compartment of Sir Mohd. Yakub when he passed through Lahore on his way to Karachi.

The demonstrators expressed resentment against his reported decision to lead a deputation, along with Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan, Sir Yamin Khan and Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, to the Viceroy regarding the Federal Scheme.

Sir Mohd. Yakub, it is reported, informed the demonstrators that he had no knowledge of any such decision and added that the newspaper reports were without any foundation.

The demonstrators left only when they had secured from Sir Mohd. Yakub a denial in writing.

PUNJAB SWEEPERS' UNION FORMED

LAHORE, July 24.

All-Punjab Sweepers Union was formed at a meeting of prominent sweepers.

The following were elected office-bearers:—

President: Comrade Raj Kishen Sialkotia; General Secretary, Comrade Amin Chand; Secretary, Comrade Ram Lal; Cashier, Chaudhri Imam Raj.

The meeting decided to take steps to counteract "the false propaganda carried on by some interested persons to slight the Harijans by attributing to them separatist tendencies".

The meeting also decided tentatively to hold an All-India Sweepers' Conference at Sialkot.—A.P.

KIDNAPPED HINDUS LIBERATED

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, July 24.

Through the efforts of the Finance Minister, N. W. F. P., two of the three Hindus kidnapped by a tribal gang, from the village of Roda, have been liberated.

The third victim is still with the tribesmen and efforts are being made to secure his safe return.—A. P.

Mahadeo Desai Sees Prithvi Singh

ABBOTTABAD, July 24.

Mr. Mahadev Desai drove to Rawalpindi this morning and met in the district jail Sardar Prithvi Singh who surrendered to the police a year ago in Bombay on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi went to Taxila yesterday to visit the Buddhist relics.—United Press.

Gandhiji For Delhi

NEW DELHI, July 24.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to arrive in Delhi on Thursday morning by the Frontier Mail from Abbottabad. He will leave the same day for Wardha by the Grand Trunk Express. He will spend the day at Harijan Colony and at 10-30 in the morning will preside over the first convocation of the Harijan Industrial Home.—A. P.

FIRST WOMAN TO GET JOB UNDER INDIA GOVERNMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 24.

A Bengalee girl named Miss Leela Ghosh has earned the distinction of being the first Indian girl to be appointed to the Ministerial Service of the Government of India. She has been appointed to the Defence Department after having passed the examination of the Federal Public Services Commission. Miss Ghosh comes from Dacca.

NASIK CONGRESS LEADERS TOUR DISTRICT

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK, July 22.

The President of the Nasik District Congress Committee, Mr. V. N. Naik, M.L.A., along with Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Secretary Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee were on a tour in the district.

Mr. V. N. Naik, explained the farmers the forthcoming Tenancy Bill and Debt Redemption Bill of the Congress Government in largely attended meetings of the farmers in different parts of the district.

Up till now Messrs. Naik and Deshpande have toured in Kalwan, Baglan, Dindori, Peinth, Sinnar and Niphad. On finishing their tour in Nasik Taluka, Mr. Naik visited Malegaon Taluka.

In the villages of Pimpri, Lakhalgaon, Bhagur, and Adgaon, Mammoth meetings were held. In Girnare village, Mr. Naik, explained at length the work of the Congress Ministry and appealed the audience to become Congress members and strengthen the hands of the Congress Government.

Congress Constitution And Maharashtra P. C. C.

The Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, writes:—

In view of the changes made in the Congress Constitution permanent constituencies are to be created all over the country. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will finally form such constituencies in the Province. But before taking the final decision in the matter, it has invited opinion from the Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee as well as the Congress members. Those who wish to offer their suggestions in the matter are requested to send the same direct to the Secretary M.P.C.C. at Poona, 373, Shanwar Peth before 1st August 1939.

The population of our District is 175,000 and on that basis we get 2 delegates. A seat may be allotted to our district from the unallotted seats of the states in Maharashtra. The method of voting in the election of delegates will be single distributive compulsory system.

The Executive Committee of the B. S. D. C. C. has expressed its opinion by majority in favour of a single constituency for the whole district.

'A DECISIVE TEST'

'Guardian' On Bombay's Prohibition Experiment

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Commenting on the "prohibition" experiment to be inaugurated in Bombay city, the 'Manchester Guardian' writes:—

"On August 1, the Bombay Government will introduce the most considerable scheme for Prohibition that has been seen outside the United States. Bombay City and its suburbs will become a Prohibition area, there will be an extension of the Prohibition law which has been operating in the industrial city of Ahmedabad, and some other districts in the province will be affected. The Government expects that the scheme will cost nearly 2,000,000 pounds during its first year, mainly through loss of Excise revenue, which in Bombay, so in other provinces, is the largest single source of income.

"This ambitious plan can clearly not succeed without the support of the majority of those affected by it, and details of the preparations being made show how this support is being enlisted. The work of enforcing Prohibition is to be done by both official and voluntary organisations. Such work as intercepting smugglers, particularly smuggiers from the sea, must necessarily fall to regular police with powers of arrest. The volunteers will mainly be required to educate and encourage the general population in its new regime of self-denial. The value of volunteers has already been proved in Prohibition districts, and the chief value of prohibition in the eyes of Mr. Gandhi (its earliest begetter and most enthusiastic advocate) is that it should be a spontaneous movement.

"Although Prohibition has local successes in various provinces it must still be regarded as an experiment, and Bombay will provide it with a decisive test."—United Press.

DR. P. C. GHOSH TO MEET RAJEN BABU

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Dhanbad this afternoon to meet Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in connection with the hunger-strike of the Bengal political prisoners. He returns to Calcutta to-morrow.—United Press.

SISTER'S APPEAL TO HUNGER-STRIKER

CALCUTTA July 24.

Shrimati Indumati Sinha, sister of Ananta Sinha, a Chittagong armoury raid case prisoner, has sent the following telegram to-day to her brother and other hunger-striking prisoners in the Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails:—

"Request you suspend hunger-strike because whole country has taken up your cause in right earnest."—United Press.

'Down With Reforms' Cry In Hyderabad

Muslims Take Out Procession In Protest

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
HYDERABAD (Dn.): July 24.

"Ali Yaver Jung Resign," "Tasker Go Back" and similar other inscribed placards were taken out yesterday by Muslim volunteers raising hostile slogans of "Down with Reforms".

From early hours yesterday rumours gained currency that Muslims, in thousands, would proceed to the Nizam's Palace to demand the cancellation of Reforms, as in their opinion the Reforms struck the deathknell of the Muslims.

Elaborate precautions were taken by the Police and all the roads leading to the Nizam's palace were guarded.

In the afternoon a party of three Muslims appeared, who instead of raising hostile slogans, took placards with them to avoid the clutches of law. The police took them in custody, releasing them later. Three more followed the previous party, raising provocative and hostile slogans of "Tasker Go Back."

In the evening about 4,000 Muslims took out a procession from the city parading the main thoroughfares and raising various slogans and demonstrated their feelings against the Reforms.

Three persons who were taken into custody will be prosecuted under the Public Safety Regulation.

FRONTIER CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Abdul Gaffar Khan To Take More Interest

ABBOTTABAD, July 24.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who for the last eight months had not been taking a prominent part in the activities of the Frontier Congress, has agreed to interest himself actively in its affairs following a two-day session of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, which concluded last evening.

When the members of the Frontier Congress Committee met Mahatma Gandhi on Saturday last Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, it is learnt, expressed his desire to continue his aloofness from the Frontier Congress owing to disruption in its ranks, Gandhiji, it is reported, agreed with Khan Abdul Gaffar's view, but at the same time appealed to the members to bridge the existing gulf.

The same question was raised by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at yesterday's meeting but all the members opined that his separation from the organisation would be highly detrimental to the interests of the country and the Congress and urged him to work for it with the same enthusiasm as before. The members also solemnly affirmed that they would endeavour to end mutual differences and work like a team, whereupon, it is learnt, that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan agreed to collaborate with them in the future work of the Committee.

It is understood that efforts are being made by the Kashmir State Authorities and by publicmen to induce Gandhiji to visit the State, but owing to pressing engagements at Wardha Gandhiji does not appear to be in favour of revising his decision.

Dr. Mohamed Alam had one hour's interview with Gandhiji yesterday. The discussion centred round the the Punjab politics and intercommunal unity.—A. P.

Calcutta Anglo-Indian Leader Urges Release Of Political Prisoners

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. C. E. Gibbon, President of the Anglo-Indian Civil Liberties Association requested Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Government of Bengal, to receive a deputation of the Association regarding the release of political prisoners, who are on hunger strike at Alipore and Dum Dum Central Jails but that the Home Minister declined to receive it as he considered no useful purpose would be served and as further he was leaving for Dacca to-day. It is further understood that Mr. Gibbon and other members of the Association were refused permission to visit the prisoners.—United Press.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE DELEGATES IN SIMLA

Preparations For A Bigger Conference Later

SIMLA, July 24.

The representatives of Shipping Companies operating in Indian waters are beginning to arrive in Simla for the conference due to begin on Wednesday with Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary, to prepare the ground for a bigger Shipping Conference to be called later in the year.

Mr. C. J. Pratap of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company is already here and two more representatives of the same concern, Mr. R. C. Giles, Chairman, and Mr. J. P. Mehta are expected to-morrow. The Moghul Line and the Asiatic Steamship Company are also likely to be represented but in the absence in England of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, no representative of the Scindia Steamship Company is expected to attend.

The representatives coming to Simla will meet Mr. Dow both collectively and individually and discuss with him all aspects of shipping in India including the rate war in Konkan and in pilgrim traffic, and the position of Indian Shipping in overseas trade.—A. P.

INDO-EGYPTIAN TRADE RELATIONS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The probability of building trade relationships between Egypt and India was envisaged by the Egyptian Consul here in an interview to the "United Press."

He declared that already a deputation from the Azahr University of Cairo visited India on a good-will mission and on their return to Egypt, according to his knowledge, had under their contemplation the establishment of a Chair for the teaching of Hindusthani in their University.

"I can assure you", he told the "United Press" Representative, "on behalf of my countrymen that we shall be pleased to find India being successful in her struggle for emancipation. We always regard Indians as our brothers, and we shall be delighted to find a very powerful and united India giving a lead to the whole world."—United Press.

India's Representative At Rangoon

MADRAS, July 24.

The Hon. R. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, Government of Madras, told the press that the choice by the Government of India of their agent in Burma was not on the recommendation of the Madras Government.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN

HOMER HAD ME ON THE SPOT! HE WAS GOING TO SEND ME TO JAIL FOR SOME DEALS I PULLED! BUT I DON'T WANT TO GO TO JAIL! I DON'T WANT TO DIE!
MISS HEDRIN, PLEASE TO CALL LOCAL POLICE!
THEY'LL NEVER HANG ME!
AS ROGER CRANE MAKES A DASH TO ESCAPE, CHARLIE CHAN SHOOTS IN THE AIR...
STOP!
BUT CRANE CONTINUES TO RUN, AND CHARLIE AIMS MORE DIRECTLY...
STOP!!
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